PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,283.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
8-30 P.M.				
1907.				
14th Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA....	6898
21st „	ARABIA	7903		
24th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9993
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610		
25th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA....	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7388	VICTORIA	6372
15th „	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th „	ARCADIA	6601		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7388	BRITANNIA ...	6575
14th „	ARABIA	7904		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7388	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7388	MOLDAVIA	9993
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA.....	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7888		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5294	MONGOLIA....	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, sailing at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 28th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. 1907
VILLE de la CIOTAT.	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN.....	6,365	Vermot	20th Feb. „
NERA	5,338	Schmitz	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN.....	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT...	6,378	Combe	11th June „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,338	Schmitz.....	3rd Jan. 1908.
CALEDONIEN	4,136	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	28th Feb. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE,
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	A. Cogliolo.....	15th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	4,582	U. Cinchil	15th Jan. 1908
D. BALDUINO.....	4,580	A. Cogliolo.....	15th Feb. 1908

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets.....	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 195
Return tickets available			
two years.....	„ 900	„ 575	

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Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service, 1st Class, Rs. 870; 2nd Class Rs. 556. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versâ*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
*CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Dec. 1907.
LEVANZO	5,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Feb. „

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to PENANG Rs. 340, to..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 365, and to HONGKONG Rs. 390.

Through Bills of Lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

EXTRA DEPARTURE TO GENOA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	.....	about 20th Dec. 1907.

Good and Cheap Single Saloon Accommodation.

* The S. S. Capri, leaving on 17th Dec. will call at Penang taking Cargo and Passengers.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.
No. 99, HORNBY ROAD.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time. Route.—Via.
DUMRA	2,105	Mon. 16th Dec.	11 a. m. P. D & C.*
DWARKA	1,709	Thur. 12th Dec.	9 a. m. Cutch Mandvie.
LUBNA	2,170	Frid. 13th Dec.	12 noon (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 16th Dec., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,709 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th Dec., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and Cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIRSA," 2,334 tons, sailing on or about 21st Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

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RETURN PASSAGES at single fare from 15th December.—Return passage must be completed by 15th January. For details apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
12th December, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

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Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	4140	...F. Mosca	16th Dec. 1907
KOERNER	5301	...A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	...M. Dabocvich	16th Jan. 1908
AFRICA	4596	...P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	...F. Mosca	16th Feb. 1908
KOERNER	5301	...A. Foresti	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	...M. Dabocvich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	...P. Badessich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	...F. Mosca	16th April 1908
KOERNER	5301	...A. Foresti	1st May 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	...M. Dabocvich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4596	...P. Badessich	1st June 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec
† F. FERDINAND ..	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia ...	29th Feb. 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

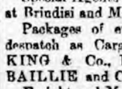
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	7588	...A. Bilaffer	25th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 82, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.



ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples.....	578	935	496	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	651	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM KARACHI.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	City of Madrid	...	...	11 Dec.	21 Dec.	15 Jan 08
	City of Glasgow	..	10 Dec.	25 „	4 Jan. 08	28 „

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY.

†	City of London	...	...	26 Dec.	...	12 Jan.
‡	Trafford Hall	...	...	10 Mar.	...	15 „
	City of Calcutta	..	5 Feb.	10 Mar.	..	2 April
	City of London	...	15 „	24 „	..	15 „
	City of Glasgow	...	10 Mar.	18 April	...	10 May

† For Antwerp and London.
‡ For Havre and Liverpool.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
† GOUVERNEUR	3335	Burmeister	19th Dec 1907.
* SULTAN	2851	Ulrich.....	3rd Jan. 1907.
‡ PRAESIDENT	3310	Type	13th Jan 1907.
* REICHTAG	2085	Hein.....	24thJan. 1907

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Porebunder and Goa.
‡ Will call at Seych Bec.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 7TH DECEMBER, 1907.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

Rs. 2 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
All Wine Merchants.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENT.

HAPPY CHRISTMAS.

LATEST NOVELTIES received by this Mail. Expressly ordered for CHRISTMAS.

REMEMBER
that every Article is the best and Prices are the LOWEST.

HATS, RIBBONS & HOSIERY.

You will not like to go in any another shop if you will visit our Shop once.

PROVISION, PERFUMERY AND SOAP.

15 per cent. CHEAPER than Market Rates.
A visit means a lot of saving.
Our Prices defy competition.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,
SITARAM BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

Please Read This.

DON'T EXPERIMENT

WHEN suffering from a severe attack of DIARRHŒA, don't waste any time experimenting with various medicines, but take at once E. J. LAZARUS & Co.'s Catechu Mixture. The result is certain, a cure will be effected. Get a bottle today: it may save a life. Should be kept in every household.

In bottles, at Rs. 2.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From T. W. GEARY, Jn. Exr P., CALCUTTA:—'Just a line to inform you of the efficacy of your medicine. I had been a great sufferer from severe attacks of Diarrhœa and Dysentery for the past three and a half years, and had tried all kinds of medicine, but only to give me relief for the time being. Only about a fortnight ago, I heard of and tried your Catechu Mixture and I must say found it a most wonderful medicine, for two or three doses has completely cured me. Thanks be to God and to your invaluable remedy. I am now as well as possible. You can make what use you like of this."

From Miss E. A. L, LUCKNOW:—"A friend of mine before going to Burmah last year, gave me a bottle of Catechu Mixture for the relief and cure of diarrhœa. As it has done me so much good, will feel much obliged if you send me a bottle of it."

From T. OTTER, Esq., District Surveyor, NELLORE:—"Please send per V. P. Parcel to be sent by Train addressed as below. 2 bottles of Catechu.

I have to state that your medicines are very effectual and I have great faith in them. They are worth their weight in gold. You can make use of this statement as you please.

Mrs. ELLIS, MEERUT:—"Please send to my address 1 bottle Restringent Mixture and 1 bottle Catechu. Both these preparations are invaluable, and I never will be without them.

PREPARED ONLY IN OUR LABORATORY

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
Medical Hall. Benares.

DR BISWAS'S

MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price, Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Amrita Bazar, P. O. (Jessore).

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly Budget and the Weekly Mail Editions when available, are supplied on the following terms:—The price varies, according to lapse of time between As. 2 and Re. 1 and higher for very old issues, if available

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ORIGINALITY,
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STURDINESS
which invariably characterises the Best Class of
BRITISH-MADE WARE.

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JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
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THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105 MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMAN STORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh in stock throughout the year.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, CHESTNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, and MUSCATEL RAISINS, all guaranteed fresh, and of Italian produce.

PURE OLIVE OIL, and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, "the Genuine," only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, WORK BASKETS, etc., always in stock and in great demand.

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FRAGRANT REFRESHING

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 2-8

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

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DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

THE
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FOR DECEMBER, 1907.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 10,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 11,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

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HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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C. H. WILSON,
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CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

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Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.....	Gold $3,459,038·08

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Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG,
Acting Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	New York.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	
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Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

J. GREIG,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCOISAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government.

Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held for Reserved Class Boarders

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
OOTACAMUND, NILGHEERIES.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

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INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....	£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Ag. AGENT.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

THE YOKOHAMA SPECI

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify that MR. J. M. SIMON is NO LONGER in our employ and that he is not authorised to represent us in any capacity.

J. OAKES & CO.,
CHURCH GATE Street.

BOMBAY, 12TH DECEMBER, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. GOPINATH WASSOODEV JEYKER, and SHAMRAO MOROBA KIRTIKAR, who formerly carried on business with the Undersigned under the name and firm of KHETSIDAS HARMUKRAI & Co., have RETIRED from the firm and notified their retirement to the Undersigned. All persons are therefore warned against dealing with the said Messrs. Gopinath Wassoodev Jeyker and Shamrao Moroba Kirtikar or either of them in the name of our said firm.—Dated this 11th day of December, 1907.

ગોપીરામ હરમુખરાઈ,
i. e., GOPIRAM HARMUKHRAI,
હનમાનભકશ હરમુખરાઈ,
i. e., HANMUAN BUX HARMUKHRAI.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of December, 1907, at 3-30 P. M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June, 1907.
2. To confirm appointment of Directors made by the Board.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm appointment of auditors made by the Board.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers

BOMBAY, 13TH DECEMBER, 1907.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th December to 21st December, 1907, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY TRAIN DE LUXE.

TO SUIT the convenience of LOCAL RESIDENTS, this Train will leave BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, December 21st, instead of on Tuesday 24th, halting at Ahmedabad, Ajmer, Udaipur, Jaipur, Delhi and Agra, leaving Agra on return journey on the 31st and arriving Bombay Thursday, January 2nd (morning). The charge for Tickets, inclusive of meals in Train (liquor excepted), is Rs. 200 each person servant's fare extra.

RESIDENCE IN TRAIN.—Dining Car, Parlour Car, Bath-rooms, Sleeping Compartments are fitted with Electric Light. Only 2 persons' berth in each compartment. European attendant in charge of Train. Luggage and servants' carriages attached.

The plan of the Train is with Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Bombay, to whom application for accommodation should be made.

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FOR the convenience of XMAS SHOPPING our ESTABLISHMENT will REMAIN OPEN until 6. P. M., on SATURDAY, until further notice.

PARRY SMITH & CO.,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

THE FINEST WHISKIES of the day, as Supplied to the British House of Commons, the leading Steamship Cos., Railway Cos, Clubs, Hotels, etc.

	Per doz Qts. Rs.	Per doz. Pints. Rs.	Per bot. Qts. Rs.	P. bot. Pints Rs a.
Clan Mackenzie, Old Scotch Whisky ...	36	21	3	1 12
Clan Mackenzie, (Cuidich An Rich)		36	3	.....
The best Champagne is Ernest Irroy Carte D'Or, Extra Sec V 1900	70	40	6	3 8

SOLE AGENT:

BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY.
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

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MESSRS. MONGINI BROS., AND
MESSRS. MANECKJI & Co.,
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

OBSTINATE MALARIA
dare not stand the
NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC.
"Your NEMESIS' SPECIFIC is the best remedy for Fevers."
Per Bottle Re 1.

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SHAIKH MEMON STREET.
BOMBAY

FOR SALE.

A very handsome DARK BAY COB, 14-2 1/2. Young, quiet in Harness and Saddle. Believed to be sound. Will be sent on trial to Bona Fide purchasers.

For further particulars apply to—
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
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CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST
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WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydrocoline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chaddars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern also) Bafta, Damask pattern, &c., Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Than Cloth, Sael, Hunting Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloth, Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurneys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed threads on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton, Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Sticks, Ball Twines, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—Ganeshwadi.
BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay,
Do —Samsett Street, Bombay,
Do —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

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	Rs. a.
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French in Three Months. Damians' System ...	0 6
Number, Name and Colour. A Practical Demonstration of the Laws of Numerology. By O. Hashnu Hara	0 14
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A Series of Lessons in Gnani Yoga. (The Yoga of Wisdom). By Yogi Ramacharaka. This Book gives the Highest Yogi Teachings regarding the Absolute and its Manifestations.	4 6
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The Navy League Annual, 1907-1908. Edited by Alan H. Burgoyne.	0 14
Practical Forestery and its Bearing on the Improvement of Estates	2 10
The Cambridge History of English History. Edited by A. W. Ward, Litt. D., F. B. A., Master of Peterhouse, and A. R. Waller, M.A., Peterhouse. Volume 1 from the beginning to the Cycles of Romance	7 14
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ONE EUROPEAN ELECTRICIAN; must be competent to take entire charge of a shift in a station of 1000 Kwt., and must also have experience in wiring for light and power, and be able to control native labour. Marine experience a recommendation. Salary Rs. 180—200 per mensem, according to ability, with overtime at the rate of 1-30th of a month's pay per 8 hours.

ALSO

TWO JUNIOR EUROPEAN ELECTRICIANS. Previous Electrical experience not essential, but applicants must have served at least 3 years in a Mechanical Engineering Workshops. Drawing, office experience desirable. Salary Rs. 60—100 per mensem according to ability with overtime as above.

Applications for above posts, accompanied by a statement giving full particulars, with dates, of training and experience, with copies of testimonials, also stating age, nationality and earliest date at which applicants can start work, to be addressed to—

LOCO. AND CARR. SUPERINTENDENT,
North-Western Railway, Lahore.

WANTED.

A PARTNER, with a capital of Rs. 20,000, in a European well established firm of Music and Musical Instruments, of 15 years' standing. For full particulars, apply to S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., 17 Bank Street, Fort.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

A TEAKWOOD ALMIRAH and CHEST of DRAWERS, combined 4 Drawers with Plate Glass half Doors, Rs. 35.

A TEAKWOOD HANGING ALMIRAH, partly fitted with shelves, with plate glass large size Door, Rs. 70.

TEAKWOOD DINNER WAGGON, three shelves with railing, Rs. 20.

GENT'S TEAKWOOD and BLACKWOOD DRESSING TABLE, with oval Mirror, etc. Rs. 40.

TEAKWOOD WRITING TABLE, small, 2 Drawers with lock and key. Rs. 13.

All the above in very good condition, and open to reasonable offers. Apply soon to box No. 1715, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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THE INDO-BURMA TOBACCO CO.'S CIGARS
AS A TRIAL.

THE best in the market. Our CIGARS are manufactured from the Finest BURMA TOBACCO LEAVES, and we guarantee our qualities to give perfect satisfaction. A trial will amply testify our assertions. Special terms to large Dealers, Hotels and Clubs. Nos. 1 to 5, Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, and 1 per 100 Cigars net Cash, or V.P.P. Postage and packing extra.
Terms moderate.

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3,000 Yards FANCY MUSLIN, at As. 4 per yard.
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BESIDES LACES, TRIMMINGS AT VERY REDUCED RATES.
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PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
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ON THE MAIDAN,
NEXT-SKATING RINK.

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AND EVERY NIGHT!!!
INCLUDING SUNDAYS.
THREE PERFORMANCES FROM
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A FOURTH PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY from 11-15 to 12-15 (S. T.)

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For the last time "CINDERELLA,"
And the other BEATIFUL FILMS.
Of this week's Progamme which has been so much appreciated by the public will be shown.
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Velvet Sofas, (three Seats) ..... Rs 5
Velvet Arm Chairs... Rs 2
First Class, Arm Chairs..... Re. 1
Second Class, Chairs, As. 8
Third Class, Chairs, As. 4
Soldiers and Children at Half Rates for 1st and 2nd Class only.

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HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM CLARKE,
G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., F.R.S.,
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POPULARITY THE PRIZE OF PERFECTION

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CROWDED HOUSES AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCE NIGHTLY.
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Every Night THREE SESSIONS.
Every Night.
Entire Change of Programme every THURSDAY.
Fresh Pictures every week on SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS AT 4 P.M. MATINEE FOR CHILDREN.

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For Soldiers and Children half price.

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SPORTS ON SKATES.
FIRST PRIZE COMPETITION.
EXCITING EVENTS VALUABLE PRIZES
On this occasion,
GENERAL SKATING
Will Commence at 9 O'clock (S. T.)
SPORTS COMMENCE AT 10.
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GRAND FANCY DRESS.
NEW YEAR.
SKATING CARNIVAL.
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JUST ARRIVED.

A very large Assortment of most powerful and elegant
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also English-made
MOTOR GOGGLES.
Most decent in Appearance, suitable for Hot Climate, of the BEST QUALITY.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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"PNEUMATIC" (PATENT.) The finish of the backs provides an air-space between the cards ensuring easy shuffling and perfect dealing. Plain Backs, assorted Colours. Per pack, Re 1-0; per doz	10 4
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BLOCKS, containing 75 sheets as sample, with triangular Pencil, 12 annas each, per doz ...	8 8

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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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SALES BY AUCTION.

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OPPOSITE THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS IN BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Superior Woollen Piece Goods, TOMORROW, SATURDAY the 14th Inst. at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, opposite the Government Central Press in Bank Street, Fort, by order of the concerned.

About 150 cut pieces of superior all-wool coatings, venetians, cashimeres, alpacas, rib cord, colored suiting flannels, dress goods, home spuns, merino, etc.

The pieces are from 3 to 7 yds. and will be sold singly to suit purchasers.

J. S. MODY AND CO.
BOMBAY, 13TH DECEMBER, 1907.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The Sale of second-hand Mill Machinery which was advertised to take place TO-DAY on account and at the risk of Gopaldas Thakersey at the E. D. Sassoon Mills, Kalachouky, is postponed.

SALE of Imoveable Property at Koombharwada 3rd Lane,
Known as North Brooke Street.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of Kummbhar Moolji Pacha and Lakbman Mulji and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Naran Giga Mistry, sell by Public Auction, in one or separate lots as may be determined at the time of sale, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 14th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned property—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kumbharwada 3rd lane or North Brooke Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Rate and Taxes under C. Ward No. 778-7 and Street Nos. 166-170, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2971-2984, New No. 9916, Old Survey No. 1/4387 and New Survey No. 2 and 3/5070 and containing by admeasurement 1546/9 square yards or thereabout and bounded on the East by North Brooke Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the property hereunder described and on the South by the property of Bala Dhana.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kumbharwada Third Lane, or North Brooke Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Municipal Assessor under C Ward No 7788 and Street Nos. 172-176 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 9915 and New Survey No 2/4387 and containing by admeasurement 156 2/9 square yards or thereabout, and bounded on the East by North Brook Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage on the North by the property of Mesoor Raja, and on the South by the property hereinbefore firstly described.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
BOMBAY, 13TH DECEMBER, 1907.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEA
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHE
SOLD EVERYWHERE
Apply early to
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WHOLESALE AGENTS:
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"SPECIAL SHORT"
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUR" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—New and Second-Hand. Seymour Dove and Coy. can offer Lower Rates than any other retailer for reliable Instruments. Pianos from Rs. 150 to Rs. 1,100. Call or write Tuners and Repairers SEYMOUR DOVE AND CO., Fort.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Export during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to Messrs. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 5, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1879.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and Jak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company inserted. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

NOTICE to CYCLISTS.—Messrs. WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists of Church Gate Street, are removing from their present premises to "MAHOMED BUILDING" Hornby Road, next door to Paris-India from 1st November, 1907.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the 'Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 15. Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4 (cost Rs. 15-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 4 respectively). Mofussil Subscription 21-1-0 per year Post Free.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East at a expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Gentlemen. A visit is earnestly solicited to Our's Building (Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Bottlings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flower for the Coming Season. Fresh supply received every Third Week.—PALEKAR and Co., opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.—In a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in Whole—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3d. to 2s. 4 29/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best and most convenient."—Press Notices. Price—Re 1.

WANTED.—A TYPIST, also writing a good hand in English and Gujarati. Apply personally to SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY & Co., Architects, Marker's Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

WANTED.—TWO BACHELOR FRIENDS (European), to share a large, Airy and Cool Room, furnished or unfurnished, with Bathroom attached, with Board, in the Third Floor of "Dintra House" Barrow Road. Apply early to Box No. 2000, care of "The Bombay Gazette."

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAWS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FOR SALE
BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment. Apply to "B. G.," care of this Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

GREAT AUCTION SALE
of
HIGH CLASS IRISH LINENS,
on
TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, the 17th and 18th instant,
at
The Store lately occupied by Messrs. Soundy & Co., Ltd., Opposite Messrs. Rogers & Co.,
1, Hummum St., Bombay,
Commencing each day at 11 a. m.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, are favoured with instructions from Mr. J. P. Murphy, of Belfast, Ireland, to sell by Public Auction a magnificent collection of the FINEST IRISH LINENS, consisting of

Irish Linen sheetings.
" " damasks.
" " serviettes.
" " Hemstiched sheets and pillow Cases,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Irish Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Irish linen hand embroidered bedspreads.
Christy's Turkish towels and robes.
Lace curtains.
Satin damask quilts.
Toilet covers.
Irish linen, hand-made underclothing.
" " hand-made skirts and blouses.
" " robes and costumes.
" " double damask table cloths.
" " tea and tray cloth.
" " Hulkaback Towels.
Woolen piece-goods, gent's all wool indigo dye serges and worsteds.
Ladies' and Gent's silver mounted silk umbrellas.

The goods were originally intended for the South African market but the continued depression in trade in that country caused the manufacturers to seek a market elsewhere in India and that portion intended for Bombay is comprised in the sale.

Every article will be sold to the highest bidder without an atom of RESERVE. Such an opportunity of seeing the magnificent specimens of the finest linen manufacturers of Ireland may never occur again in Bombay.

The whole of the shipment will be unpacked and on view on Friday, Saturday and Monday next the 13th, 14th and 16th instant from 8 a. m. till 5 p. m. and the unreserved sale will commence on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY the 17th and 18th instant at 11 a. m.

Every lady in Bombay should arange her appointment so as to spare at least two days for this extraordinary opportunity.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC PLANT AND MACHINERY.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S T), sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market Compound:—

The plant and machinery lately used for the electric lighting of the Crawford markets and Municipal Offices consisting of engine and boilers, dynamos, transformers, switchboards, arc lamp wires and cables, &c. Also at the Carnac Bunder Depot a plant for the production or chlorone electrolysis under the Hermite process consisting of dynamos, electrolysers, switchboard, shafting, pipes and columns, &c. Also a large quantity of scrap, wrought and cast iron, brass and copper, timber corrugated iron sheets, &c.

Catalogues are published and the above can be seen at any time on application at the Municipal Workshops Office, Paltan Road.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Chotalal Naginchand and Company on account and risk of Messrs. Ebrahim Noorudin and Company, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m. (S.T.), very valuable jewellery consisting of necklaces, bangles, rings, &c., &c., set with diamond pearls, emeralds, rubies, &c. The jewellery is of very large value and some of the stones and pearls are of extremely good quality.

The above is now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Company, 18, Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S.T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 16th inst. at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building material of house No. 27, situate at the junction of Ragoonath Dadaji Street and Marutee Lane.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms the surplus stock of Messrs. Lund and Blockley, rare fancy marble and old English porcelain clocks (good for presentation), Rich old sheffield and Lund and Blockley's platedware, such as Steam Hammer clock, Wind mill clock, with thermometer and barometer, large brass perpetual calender clock showing Leap year also, Light House, baloon pattern, night clock with old English porcelain figures, Ormaloo pink porcelain, old English Chronometer clock in case, very fancy old English porcelain floral design clock with bird's nest (very rare), gun shape, square bronze and solid brass carriage time-piece with photo, large real black-marble, nearly new clocks, good for drawing-room and presentation, and many other fancy time-pieces in velvet cases, gold coins, silver pocket watches, &c. 1 lot very superior old Sheffield and Reed and Barton and Lund and Blockley's platedware, consisting of teaset, coffee-pots, water-pots, Ice pitcher, biscuit box, engraved cheese, fork cases

LIQUID FUEL

OR **PESTERINE**

AND **SHELL PETROL.**

FULL SUPPLIES are expected to arrive at Bombay by the 15th instant and will at once be available.

LIQUID FUEL—
FOR DIESEL AND OTHER OIL ENGINES
„ MOTIVE POWER
„ LOCOMOTION
„ DISINFECTION
„ COMBATING PLAGUE
„ DUST-LAYING.

PETROL—
FOR LAMPS
„ MOTOR CARS
„ MOTOR BOATS
„ SPEED and RELIABILITY and NON-FOULING of VALVES and PLUGS.

ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD.,
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, PARSI BAZAAR STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

Magnificent Irish Linens

GREAT AUCTION SALE.
(ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE)
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY the 17th & 18th Instant.
At the Store lately occupied by Messrs SOUNDY & Co., LTD.,
Opposite Messrs. Rogers & Co., 1, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
COMMENCING EACH DAY AT 11 A. M.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, are favoured with instructions from Mr. J. P. Murphy, of Belfast, to sell by Public Auction a magnificent collection of the

FINEST IRISH LINENS.

Irish Linen Damask,
Irish Linen Sheeting,
Irish Linen Hand-embroidered Bed Spreads,
Irish Linen Handmade Shirts and Underclothing,
Irish Linen Hand-embroidered Costumes,
Irish Linen Hand-hemstitched Sheets and Pillow Cases,
Tray Cloths,
Tea Cloths,
Double Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes,
Ladies' and Gent's Hand-hem stitched Handkerchiefs,
Lace Curtains,
Woollen Piece Goods,
Worsteds,
Indigo Dye Serges,
Ladies' Costumes,
Christy's Towels,
Bath Robes and Sheets,
Ladies' and Gent's Silver-mounted Silk Umbrellas.

ALSO A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

SHEFFIELD CUTLERY
(By a World-renowned Maker.)

These goods were originally intended for the South African market, but the continued depression in trade in that country caused the Manufacturers to seek a market elsewhere in India and that portion intended for Bombay is comprised in this Sale. The Sale is an unusual one both, as to quantity and quality.

Every article will be sold to the highest bidder, absolutely without an atom of Reserve. Such an opportunity of seeing the magnificent specimens of the finest Linen Manufactures of Ireland may never occur again in Bombay. The whole of the shipment will be unpacked and on view on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Monday, the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 16th instant, and the unreserved sale will commence on Tuesday, the 17th instant, at 11 a. m.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *December* 11.] [BOMBAY, *December* 12.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols	82 13/16		1/16
3 do.	Rentes	98 1/4	unchgd	
3½ do.	Sterling Loan	100 5/8		1/8
3½ do.	Govt. Securities	83 9/16	1/4	
*Bar Silver in London		26 1/16	5/16	
Do. do.	2 months' hence	26 3/8	3/8	
Do.	in New York	56 1/4	3/4	
Exchange on London at Paris		25·20	1/2	
Do. do. do.	Berlin.	20·52	unchgd	
Do. do. do.	New York.	4·85 1/4	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate.		7 since	7th Nov.	
Do.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	5 7/8	unchgd	
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	5 1/8	1/4	
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	6 1/2	unchgd	
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	6 1/4	3/4	
Interest Day-to-day Loans		3 3/4	unchgd	
Do. 7-day Market Loans		4 1/2	unchgd	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 23/32d. unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by covering purchases.

Council Bills :—
At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 20,00,000.

Rs.	Mutilated	were allotted to Calcutta.
„	30,000	were allotted to Bombay.
„	20,000	were allotted to Madras.

Rs. Mutilated.

Average rate of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 1/91.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including

last Public Sales	...	...	Rs.	10,20,000
Amount to be allotted next week	...		Rs.	20,00,000

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	...Steady.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Steady.
Total Sales	...15,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 1,500
Imports	...18,000
Mid-Americans	...6·20—14
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 10 1/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May
5·75 —17	5·78 —18	5·78 —18	5·79 —18	5·80 —18
May-June	**June-July**	**July-Aug**	**Aug.-Sept.**	
5·81 —18	5·80 —18	5·79 —17	5·69 —18	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	71,000 bales.
Do. do. last year	...	62,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	...	21,000 „
Do. to Continent	...	8,000 „

Spot Cotton—11·75 +10

Futures—Month of Dec. 11·73+18 | Declined early owing to bear pressure and bulls unloading and advanced later in consequence of Southern spinners said to be bidding more freely.

Do. do. March 10·92+13

Exchange :—
At opening to-day the general quotations were 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 29-32d. on demand, and with several Banks willing to buy credits for the mail at 1s. 4 3-16d. 3 months' sight. In the morning one or two Banks offered to sell wire for near delivery at 1s. 3 7-8d. and a fair amount was placed after which the rate was withdrawn. For the last mail in the month Bank demand was done at 1s. 3 31-32d. Credits are still very scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	...1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft	...	...1s. 3 29/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight		... 1s. 4 3/16d. to 7/32d.
Do. 6 months sight		...1s. 4 3/8d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France		169 1/2
Do. 2 months' sight—Marks.		129 1/1
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	144
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	151
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	193

Government Paper :—
The Market opened to day at 96 9/16 ready and 96½ for the settlements. A fair amount of business has been done, the market advancing 1-16 in the morning but returning later to opening quotations. In the afternoon there were again buyers at business was done at 96 5-8 ready and 96 9-16 for the settlement at which there are buyers at the close. Calcutta rates are steadier at 96 13-16 ready and 96 5-8 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 96·10
1st Settlement	...	„ 96·9

Bullion :—
On Wednesday Bar silver in London advanced 5/16 to 26 1/16 for ready and 3/8 to 26 3/8 for delivery forward in two months. The New York rate was also 3/4 better at 56 1/4. The local market opened at 63 5/16 ex-duty but later on Bazaar selling the rate closed at 67 3/4. Forward rates are given below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Ls.	s.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	67	12	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	67	13	0
Ditto 2nd „	66	12	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The market opened very steady at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 on yesterday's closing rates, with more disposition on the part of the bazaar to buy than to sell. Exporters have not been doing much. The market has continued steady throughout the day and closes former after receipt of the Liverpool opener.

A small business in ready cotton was reported at Colaba.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	274	March 08
Good M. G. Broach ...	238	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	237	Jan. 08
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	230	
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	231	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	224	
Fine M. G. Mattia ...	208	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	201/3	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	207/3	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	200/1	
Fine. M. G. Bengals ...	204	March 08.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	192	Jan. 08.

Liverpool Opener :—

		Firm.
Opening Tone	...	
Estimated Sales	...	12,000 bales.
Total Imports	...	13,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.
5·83	5·91	5·92	5·93	5·93
+13	+13	+14	+14	+13
M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A	A.-S	
5·93	5·93	5·92	5·82	
+12	+13	+13	+13	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is again easier with very little doing. We quote :—

Ready	...	... Rs. 7 12 0 B. T.
December	...	... „ 8 2 6 R. T.
May	...	... „ 8 9 0 R. T.

RAPESEED—
The market is very steady with a moderate enquiry.—We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	...	... Rs. 8 13 0
Yellow Guzerat ready	...	... „ 10 1 0

Gingellyseed :—
The market is steady with a small business doing and prices are unchanged as under :—

Bold White, 85 p.c.	...	... Rs.	63 0 0
„ „ 75 p.c.	...	... „	62 0 0
Black Kutni	...	... „	58 0 0
Mavre	...	... „	63 0 0

Poppyseed :— Rs. 12 4 0
Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready	... Rs.	36 4 0
New Crop	... „	36 8 0

Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :— Rs. 23 8 0
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Mowraseed :— Rs. 5 9 0 B. T.
Tone—Steady.

GROUNDNUTS :— Rs. 46 0 0 Jan.-Feb.
Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—
White Delhi. Rs. 5 15 0 Ap.-May
Tone—Quiet.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—		
Bombay	...	1,392 1/2
India	...	60 1/2
Indian Specie Bank	...	56 1/2
Mills :—		
Century	...	1,810
David	...	406 1/4
Kohinoor	...	730
Maneckji Petit	...	3,195
Hindoostan Mill	...	580
Miscellaneous :—		
Badham Pile & Co.	...	133
Central India Mining	...	450
Colaba Land and Mill	...	1,040
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	...	48
Treacher and Co	...	515
Railways :—		
Ahmedbad-Prantej	...	565
Amritsar-Patti	...	108
Tapti Valley	...	435

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	8,893 bales.
Wheat	...	1,255 cwts.
Linseed	...	532 „
Rapeseed	...	12 „
Gingellyseed	...	13,175 „
Poppyseed	...	337 „
Groundnuts	...	936 „
Castorseed	...	1,070 „
Rice	...	8,068 „
Myrabollams	...	5,929 „
Cottonseed	...	5,069 „
Mowraseed	...	48 „
Gram	...	1,425 „
Joowar	...	nil „
Maize	...	281 „

KARACHI FREIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI DECEMBER 11.

Freights.—The market remains in the same deplorable condition as last week. Shippers shewno inclination to take up tonnage. Liners experience great difficulty in finding cargo and a number are going elsewhere for employment.

Rain prospects are unchanged. All places report clear fine weather.

Engagements.—The Ellerman Line's Genoa, February, 350 tons, at 15s. B. I. S. N. Company's Antwerp, December, 1,500 tons, at 11s. 6d. Chagondass Antwerp, January, 650 tons, at 12s.

The harbour is almost deserted and on Monday only a single steamer was at the wharves.

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—11 7/8 unchanged.
Futures—Month of Jan. 11·11+17
Do. do. March 11·11+16
Closing Tone of Futures.—Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	...	d. 5 21/32
F. G. Broach	...	d. 5 11/32
Good Broach	...	d. 5 11/32
Fine Bhownagger	...	d. 5
F. G. Bhownagger	...	d. 4 31/32
Good Bhownagger	...	d. 4 31/32
Fine Oomras	...	d. 5 7/32
F. G. Oomras	...	d. 4 31/32
Good Oomras	...	d. 4 31/32
Good M. G. Oomras	...	d. 4 31/32
Fine M. G. Oomras	...	d. 5 7/32
Fine Belatti	...	d. 4 31/32
Good Belatti	...	d. 4 31/32
Fine Bengals	...	d. 4
F. G. Bengals	...	d. 3 31/32
Good Bengals	...	d. 3 31/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger	...	d. 5
Good Khandeish	...	d. 4 31/32
F. G. Khandeish	...	d. 4 31/32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—39 Dec.-Jan.—London—Sellers—Canal.
Red F. A. Q Karachi C. I. F.—39 Dec.-Jan—Hull—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Easier.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85% ex-ship, 56 April May—Antwerp—Value—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 52 Dec.-Jany.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45, 3/4 Dec.-Jan—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 unchgd.

Sugar :—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C, and F. India, 12s. 4 1/2d.
Months of Shipment—Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Firm.

Rubber—
Para Rubber 2s. 6d.—Value.

Beef and Mutton Tallow—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ...24s.
„ „ Mutton Tallow ...25s. 3d.
General tone of Tallow Auction ...Easier.
Arrivals "Ernest Simons."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
1 Bundle Rs	1,000	Abbas	Madura	M Mackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Rs	2,000	Bushire	Madura	M Mackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Rs	3,200	Muscat	Madura	M Mackenzie & Co
2 Bundles Rs	5,000	Muscat	Madura	National Bank
5 Bundles Rs	13,000	Muscat	Madura	Comptoir National
4 Bundles Sov.	180	Kuwait	Dwarka	Comptoir National
Rupees	3,820			
1 Bundle Rs	1,250	Linga	Madura	H S A Yezdi
1 Box gold coins	12,690	Aden	Firoozi	O Khushal
13 Packages Sov.	93,127	Jeddah	Firoozi	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins	18,564			
Rupees	8,594			
7 Bundles Rs	15,000	Muscat	Madura	P Valabhdas
5 Bundles Sov.	900	Muscat	Dwarka	Comptoir National
Rupees	9,100			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [12TH DECEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 4 per cent. per annum. The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 61 lacs up.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 3 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

COX—December 7, at Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, Hugh Francis, elder son of John Hugh and Augusta Edith Cox, aged eleven years.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

GORDON—WALKER—December 7, at St. George's Cathedral, Bombay, Roland Graham Gordon, I.C.S., son of the Reverend A. Gordon, of Wadhurst, Sussex, to Hester Zouche, daughter of the late Reverend Zouche Walker, of Boyton, Wilts.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FILOSE—December 3, at Morar, Gwalior Central India, Lady Clement Filose, of twins (boy and girl), still born.
LINDSAY SMITH—December 3, at Jaipur, the wife of Captain J. Lindsay Smith, I. A., of a daughter.

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AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
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No Appetite?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Liver Sluggish?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Fever?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 2m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m.; High water, 5-44m., 6-52a.; Low water, 0-46a.
Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p.m.
P. and O. steamer "Peninsular," with English mails of 29th ult., due to arrive at 2 p.m.
Evening Entertainment at Tejpal Hall, Malabar Hill, 9-30 p.m.
Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.
The Hippodrome, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m., and 10 p.m.
The Empire Cinematograph, Framji Cowasji Hall, 7 p.m. 8-30 p.m and 10 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Dec. 10th, Full Moon, 11h. 25-1m. p.m., Dec. 28th, Last Quarter, 4h. 40-5m. a.m., Dec. 7th. in Perigee, 8-2h. a.m. Dec. 23rd, in Apogee, 2-9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, December 14.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p.m. Bombay Scottish Orphanage, annual distribution of prizes, H. E. the Governor presiding, Mahim, 4-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 3m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 7-1m., 8-14a. Low water, 0-44m., 1-43a.
Sunday, December 15.—3rd Sunday in Advent. Sun rises, 7h. 3m., Sun sets 6h. 3m.; High water, 8-5m., 9-14a.; Low water, 2-3m., 2-31a.
Monday, December 16.—Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 4m. Sun sets 6h. 4m. High water, 8-59m., 10-3a. Low water 3-4m. 3-12a.
Tuesday, December 17.—New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, 42-48, Church Gate Street, 3-30 p.m. Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 5m., Sun sets, 6h. 5m., High water, 10-27m., 11-22a.; Low water, 4-37m., 4-21a.
Thursday, December 19.—Karachi Ice Company, Tamarind Lane, 4 p. m. Bombay University Senate meeting, 5-45 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 5m., Sun sets, 6h. 5m.; High water, 11-3m., 11-56a.; Low water, 5-15m., 4-52a.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—On Sunday the Students' Brotherhood will meet for the last time during this Session, when Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, B.A., Barrister-at-Law will expound "Mills Essay on Liberty," at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Imperator" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destinaton at 2 p.m. on Monday the 16th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—At the Jamshed Mill, Parel, yesterday, Mr. G F Chalk, Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest on the body of Sayana Dowlat (30), a mill-hand. The deceased was subject to fits which came on frequently. On Wednesday his body was found floating in the hot water tank of the mill and was taken out by the Police. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death and added a rider to the effect that in the opinion of the jurors a high fence should be put up round the tank.

MOTOR DRIVER FINED.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Lewis charged Mahomed Budan, a Mahomedan, with plying a motor car without a license. It appears from evidence that the accused was driving a motor car from the Apollo Bunder to the Esplanade Road when a Hindu was accidentally knocked down. The accused was arrested, when it was found that he had not his license with him. It was stated by the defence that the accused had a licence but on the occasion in question he had forgotten to keep it with him, being in a hurry. The accused was fined Rs 10,

TIGER IN TROMBAY SHOT BY MR. MULLEN.—On Wednesday evening at about 7 p.m. a full grown tiger was killed by Mr. M. P Mullen of the Bombay Port Trust at Trombay within a mile of Mr Dhunjibhoy Bomanji's bungalow. For the last month and a half the inhabitants of the village had been terrified by the appearance of the beast, and seven bullocks were killed during that period. The inhabitants dared not leave their homes after 5 p. m. Mr. Mullen went to the village on two previous occasions in hope of a kill but the conditions were not favourable although he had a full view of the brute on Monday evening. He received information again on Wednesday evening and so proceeded to the spot, reaching there at about 5 p.m. The animal came up at 7 p.m. when Mr. Mullen shot it through the heart and another shot was sent through the neck. The tiger measures 9 feet 6 inches over all and was brought into Bombay yesterday afternoon. The frightened villagers were greatly relieved, and they thronged to see the brute which had given them so much trouble,

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT.

In the Bombay High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan applied on behalf of Mr. Jehangir Rustomji Patel, partner in the firm of Messrs. Kanga and Patel, solicitors for the defendant in the suit of Suleman Kasam Mitha vs. Memon Karim Husen, to hold an inquiry forthwith into Mr. Patel's conduct against whom allegations of unprofessional conduct had been made in a letter written by Messrs. Little and Company, attorneys for the plaintiff in this suit. This suit is the first of three suits : it is No. 585 of 1907. The second suit is between Zulikhabhai and Suleman Kasam Mitha : it is No. 385 of 1907. The third suit is between Suleman Kasam Mitha and Suleman Usman : it is suit No. 615 of 1907. In all the three suits, Messrs. Little and Company are attorneys for Suleman Kasam Mitha. Messrs. Kanga and Patel are for the other side. Mr. Acworth of Messrs. Little and Company instruct counsel Mr. G. R. Lowndes, with whom were Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Mr. E. R. Raikes, and Mr. T. J. Strangman. Mr. Patel of Messrs. Kanga and Patel instructed counsel for the other side, viz., Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, with whom were Mr. L. J. Robertson and Mr. J. D. Davar.

The letter of Messrs. Little & Co. on which this immediate inquiry was asked for was dated the 11th instant; it was marked "very urgent" and addressed to Mr. Jehangir Rustomji Patel. After enumerating the numbers of suits above mentioned, and stating the names of the parties to them as already set forth, it proceeded : "Dear Sir,—It has been brought to our notic to-day by our client Mr. Suleman Kasam Haji Metha that last night you went to his bungalow on Malabar Hill at Ridge Road, saw him, discussed the above suits with him, and pressed him to come to a settlement of the suits. We have to remind you that in Court yesterday, Mr. Acworth saw you conversing with our client, and requested you not to do so, when you stated to him that you were not discussing the matter of these suits, but were talking about some totally different matter, which, on being questioned, our client denied, stating that you were talking to him about the above suits. We have to ask you for an immediate explanation of the circumstences in which you came to go to our client's bunglow, and we have to inform you that unless we receive a satisfactory explanation, we shall lay the facts of the matter and this letter before the Incorporated Law Society, charging you with unprofessional conduct."

When the suit was called on for hearing Mr. Taleyarkhan observed to the learned Judge that a serious development had taken place in the case. Counsel read the above letter to the Court and observed that his Lordship would agree with him in thinking that the accusations made against Mr. Patel were very serious ones, from which Mr. Patel should clear himself before he could proceed to instruct counsel further in the suit. The allegations, he might at once say, were false and unfounded. Never had Mr. Patel gone to the plaintiff's house. As these aspersions affected the reputation and honour of a Solicitor, who was an officer of this High Court, and who was entitled to expect every assistance at the hands of the Court in vindicating himself from these allegations, the learned counsel asked that (1) there should be an inquiry ; (2) it should be held forthwith ; and (3) in the event of the Court declining to hold it, at least the plaintiff should be put into the box, and the hour at which the alleged interview took place with him should be ascertained from him, so as not to afford him the opportunity of changing the story afterwards.

In pronouncing his decision on the above application, Mr. Justice Russel observed that he had annexed the letter addressed to Mr. Patel to this Judgment. It appeared that the letter was delivered at Messrs. Kanga and Patel's office, after office hours, on the 11th instant, the envelope having been marked "very urgent." It was opened by Mr. Kanga, who stated that he had opened it, having received it at 6-30 p.m., and he went on to state : "I hope you did not go to the bungalow." This letter of Mr. Kanga was also annexed to this Judgment. Mr. Taleyarkhan, the learned counsel for Mr. Patel, had strenuously urged upon the Court the great desirability and the necissity of immediately holding an express inquiry into the matter. Were he to accede to counsel's request, he should be unduly interfering with the conduct of this case, and with the conduct of public business in his Court. Still he had a lively recollection of a case tried before Mr. Justice Strachey some years ago, in which he (Mr. Russel) was counsel, and in which the Judge had embarked upon an enquiry into the conduct of one of the parties in the case : ever since he had a fixed opinion about the undesirability in the highest degree of trying side issues of this nature during the progress of a case. Entirely he sympathised with Mr. Patel, if he was falsely accused in this matter : but Mr. Patel would have an opportunity of clearing himself by making a proper application to the proper authority, namely, the Chief Justice. He therefore refused the application : the case would proceed in the ordinary way.

Mr. Taleyarkhan said that as the inquiry was not to be held, Mr. Patel felt that he was hardly in a position to instruct counsel. They wanted to question Suleman on certain points ; but he was not there. He asked his learned friend Mr. Lowndes, who appeared on the other side, to state that the wished for particulars would be given when asked for by letter, but the party might change them afterwards.

Mr. Lowndes said that he was authorised by Mr. Acworth to state that when Mr. Patel would write to Messrs. Little and Co. for the details, they would be given at once. There was no risk of their being changed, as they were already within his bosom.

Mr. Taleyarkhan expressed himself much relieved at hearing of this assurance.

Tiffin-time over, Mr. Talyarkhan, with Mr. Robertson and Mr. Davar came into the First Appeal Court, where presided the Hon Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice, with the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, hearing appeals.

Mr. Robertson recapitulated the facts before the Chief Justice; he read Mr. Patel's affidavit, which stated that the charges were absolutely groundless, and expressed the deponent's readiness to prove them to be such. The learned counsel asked for permission to read the letter.

The learned Chief Justice stopped Mr. Robertson from going into it, and inquired whether it had been published. For, if it was, then it might be an action for defamation, which this Court was not to try, or hold similar enquiries. Was a *prima facie* case made out ? If not, this was clearly the business of some one else.

Mr. Roberston replied that the publication had gone no further than what he had stated to their Lordships ; nor had a *prima facie* case been made out against this client so far. The details which were asked from the other side were forthcoming : they were that the alleged interview took place at a certain time, when no one except a hamal was present in the place. An inquiry was asked for, as they had a complete answer in refutation of the allegations : Mr. Patel was an officer of the Court, and by the hanging over his head of these allegations, he was seriously handicapped in instructing counsel in the suit before Mr. Justice Russell.

The Chief Justice remarked that Mr. Patel knew best what he had done : he should judge for himself, and be guided by his own knowledge of what he had done.

THE FRASER ICE FACTORY LIMITED.

In the Appeal Court, on the Original Side of the High Court, the Hon. Sir. Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor have heard an appeal in the case of Bai Ruttonbai, appellant and plaintiff, against the Fraser Ice Factory Limited, and Dayal Mulji respondents and defendants. It was an appeal from a judgment passed by Mr. Justice Beaman on the 9th August 1907. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Inverarity ; Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff appellant ; Mr. Raikes and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., appeared for the Ice Company, the respondent and first defendant ; while Mr. Manker and Mr. Jayaker, instructed by Messrs Smetham, Byrne and Noble appeared for the second defendant and respondent.

The plaintiff prayed in the Court below that it may be declared that the debt owing on an indenture of mortgage, dated 30th January 1907, has become payable, and that the plaintiff is entitled to take possession of the premises mortgaged to her by the indenture ; that the plaintiff may be placed in possession of the premises ; that defendant's be restrained from interfering with the plaintiff's possession thereof ; and that a receiver be appointed.

Mr. Justice Beaman passed judgment for the first defendant, the Fraser Ice Company, decreeing that, on the Company paying to plaintiff Rs. 1,00,000 for debt, with interest at the rate of 7½ per cent per annum, up to the 5th June last, and all costs and charges, the plaintiff reconvey to the first defendant the premises in question, with all deeds, documents, and writings relating to the property. The second defendant Dayal Mulji was discharged from his liability to the plaintiff as security. Plaintiff to pay to the defendants their costs of the suit. His Lordship thought that the tender of money made on behalf of the first defendant was a good tender. Mr. Hormusji, of Messrs Thakoredas and Company, took the money in notes to Mr. Payne accompanied by a letter. He referred Mr. Payne to the letter, and that letter made the tender or condition that the plaintiff would execute a re-conveyance. In the circumstances, Mr. Poyne might have thought, and would have been justified in thinking, that Mr. Hormusji's tender was conditioned by the contents of the letter. Had Mr. Payne therefore refused the tender because of the condition, and Mr. Hormusji refused to make it except upon that condition, there would have been an end of it. For the law on this point was perfectly plain, that a tender must be unconditional. But that law ought to be applied to the affairs of commerce with some amount of common sense. The condition in the first place was of a formal kind ; it introduced nothing new ; nothing that plaintiff could fairly complain of, nothing that without it, she would not have been obliged to do had the tender been accepted. In the next place, the tender was not refused because of the condition. It was peremptorily refused first because of want of authority, and when that was cured, then in a manner which made it utterly useless and waste of time to report it, because it was insufficient. The money was there, and Mr. Hormusji swore that it would have been forthcoming at once within the next two or three days had plaintiff authorised Mr. Payne to accept it. As to the issue whether the agreement ought to be delivered back to the Company, along with the other deeds relating to the mortgage his Lordship thought it ought. The whole agreement, except the term that the Company was to employ plaintiff as its banker, was incorporated in the mortgage deed ; the mortgage deed was the agreement ; and moreover on general principles, it would be very inexpedient to leave this agreement in the hands of the plaintiff, to be held *in terrorem* over the head of the Company, and to be used to foment further litigation. The suit was dismissed with costs.

For the appellant, it was contended before their Lordships that the Judge of the lower Court should have found that the amount for the time being owing on the mortgage deed, at the time of the plaintiff's attempting to take possession of the mortgaged premises was Rs. 1,00,000, with interest at certain rates, and that until the Company paid the same, the plaintiff was entitled to possession of the mortgaged premises. The Judge should have found that the Company did not tender to the plaintiff, on the 4th June 1907, or at any other time, the amount then due to the plaintiff under the mortgage. The Judge should have held that no tender was made to the plaintiff or to any person authorised to receive a tender on her behalf ; that the tender alleged by the Company was not a valid or operative tender by reason of its having been conditional and of insufficient amount ; and that the Company was not entitled to redeem the mortgage except upon payment to the plaintiff of principal, interest, and costs. In was argued that the Judge erred in finding that the Company was ready and willing to pay the amount due under the mortgage; and that the interest stopped running on the 5th June 1907. He erred in excluding evidence as to circumstances under which the mortgage and the agreement of 26th May 1906 came to be made; and in ordering the second defendant to be descharged from his liability to the plaintiff as surety, and in ordering the plaintiff to pay the second defendant's cost of the suit.

Their Lordships reserved their judgment.

SARDAR NATU'S APPLICATION REJECTED.

YESTERDAY in the High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight, Mr. K. H. Kelkar, on behalf of Sardar Balwant Ramachandra Natu, applied for revision of the order passed by Mr. E. J. Bolus, First Class Magistrate, Poona, dismissing the complaint brought by Sardar Natu against Sardar Rao Bahadur Khunderao Vishwanath Raste, Rao Saheb Ganesh Ramchandra Mali, and Pandurang Bachaji, for the offence of criminal breach of trust under section 406 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Sessions Judge of Poona, heard an application for revision of the Magistrate's order, but he also dismissed it on the 16th August 1907. The applicant prayed also that the delay in presenting the application might be excused.

Their Lordships, after hearing Mr. Kelkar, rejected the application.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, DEC. 13, 1907.

LANDMARKS OF THE DECCAN.

THE omission of Bijapur and Ahmednagar from a work on the Historic Landmarks of the Deccan may, by some, be considered fatal, but in the new volume with that title which Major Haig, of the Political Department, has just published through the *Pioneer* Press that omission is satisfactorily explained. The chapters of his book are chiefly historical and descriptive accounts of places famous in the history of the Deccan. The list is by no means exhaustive, for the writer has not attempted to describe any locality which he has not visited. He much regrets that no good history of the Deccan under its Mahomedan rulers exists in the English language, for the story of that period is not "useless and inexpressibly tedious" as Mr. Talboys Wheeler remarks, but "full of interest and romance and practical utility to the student of Indian history." Major Haig, in his preface, reminds us that from its romantic side it has been treated merely as romance by the most widely-read of Anglo-Indian novelists. Briggs and others have attempted to treat it more seriously, but their writings are chiefly uncritical translations of a single author whose work contains many inaccuracies and unexplained discrepancies. Mr. Gribble's "History of the Deccan," "the latest *rechauffe* of those translations, he describes as even more misleading than the work upon which it is based. Great advances have now been made in epigraphy and numismatics, and various manuscript histories of the dynasties of the Deccan are accessible to the student and these furnish ample materials for a detailed and critical history of the Deccan—of which, we believe, Major Haig has made a most profitable study. In his introductory chapter, Major Haig gives us an outline of the history of the Deccan, sufficient to supply the links necessary to connect his accounts of places famous in story. The period embraced by the sketch now offered us, begins in 1294, in which year the Mahomedans first appeared in the Deccan. Our knowledge of the Deccan before this period being "chiefly confined to the dry bones of history. . . this knowledge is not likely to be expanded otherwise than by the labours of the epigraphist and the numismatist, who have still much to do in the Deccan, for the mediæval Hindu failed conspicuously as a historian." Major Haig makes a valuable addition to the recorded history of the period and in lucid, graphic style describes the sites on which were enacted scenes of momentous import in days long since gone-by.

Berar has many battle-fields, both mythological and historical, and Major Haig describes some of the latter, Rohankhed, Shakarkhelda, Siwni and Balapur. Of the last of these he tells us that even tradition is silent as to the name of its founder and the period of its foundation, "helping us no further than the conjecture that it was founded by one of the rajahs of olden times." But the old town was, from the date of its first mention in authentic history down to the time when British rule was firmly established in India, a place of importance from a military point of view. In 1595, after the Moghuls retreated into Berar, Sultan Murad settled at Balapur which he made his military headquarters. The Ahmednagar nobles, with the help of Bijapur and Golconda, marched against the Moghuls and fought a battle which Major Haig describes as an oriental Sheriff-muir. Eight years later Malik Ambar again made war against the Moghuls, who were at this time holding Balapur and all the northern portion of Berar, besides the fish of Ahmednagar where Khanjar Khan, the Moghul General was beseiged. The Imperial Army in the field, under Darab Khan was successful, but, was forced owing to the difficulty of obtaining supplies, to retire northwards to Rohankhed and thence to Balapur, where they went into cantonments. They were followed by the Deccanis and a combat took place in the vicinity of Balapur, in which the Moghuls were successful. Later in the same year another battle took place near Balapur when Darab Khan in command of the imperial troops, was victorious over the Deccanis who began to realise that it was hopeless to attempt to dislodge the Moghuls and no more fighting occurred in the locality for some time. Jehangir complained of the rulers of the Deccan having broken faith and of having in violation of treaties, captured portions of the former Ahmednagar Dominions and Berar. Sultan Khurram, afterwards Shahjahan, had been sent against the Deccanis, but they were able to induce him to persuade the emperer to grant them peace on favourable terms. At this time, Khurram was again appointed to the command of the army of the Deccan, but could not be despatched at once, as Jehangir had set his heart on the reduction of Kangra and the troops engaged in the siege of the place could not be spared. Some time later the Moghuls defeated the Deccanis and filled Balapur with their spoil, holding the place for four months at the end of which time supplies gave out, Berar was abandoned and the Moghul forces retreated to Burhanpur.

After telling the story of Golconda, Major Haig carries us with him to Hyderabad, a city, according to Ferishta; "the like of which for beauty and cleanliness, is not to be found in the whole of Hindustan, East, West, South or North. Its compass is near five leagues and its bazars, unlike those of other cities of India, are laid out on a fixed plan and are spacious and clean and through them run water-channels which grow shady trees." In the words of Major Haig, the city owes none of its interest to antiquity, for it is little more than three centuries old. In 1591 Mahammad Quli Qutb Shah, the fifth King of the Qutb Shahi dynasty of Golconda, grew weary of his fortress capital which was then so overcrowded with inhabitants as to be both unhealthy and unpleasant as a place of residence. While hunting one day on the south bank of the river Musi he was attracted by the fresh and green appearance of the site on which the City of Hyderabad now stands, about six miles from the fortress of Golconda, and selected it as the site of his new capital. He called his city at first Bhagnagar, after a favourite Hindu mistress, Bhag Marti, to whom he was much devoted, but in later years, after her death, he grew ashamed of the infatuation which had led him to name his capital after a "light o' love" and in an access of piety renamed it Hyderabad, or the city of Ali, the lion of God ; but the name of Bhagnagar is not yet forgotten though three centuries have rolled away. An excellently written history of the city and a description of its present appearance follows. It tells us among many other things of the tomb of the Nizam's famous French officer, Raymond, whose corps was disbanded in 1798 at the instance of Lord Wellesley. Monsieur Raymond, says Major Haig, is developing by degrees into a saint under the title of Musa Rahmu, and his memory is honoured by an annual festival at his tomb, on the occasion of which a bottle of French brandy and a cock are presented as acceptable offerings to his manes. His profession of the Christian religion is nevertheless indicated by a series of large crosses painted in red around the plinth. But we have only dealt superficially with the volume which is full of interest, and every statement Major Haig sets down bears the stamp of authenticity upon it.

A CAR OF JAGONNATH IN BOMBAY.

IT is interesting to know that Bombay possesses something like the famous Car of Jagonnath which attracts every year thousands of people to the holy shrine at Puri in Orissa. The Car in Bombay is neither so sacred nor so large and imposing as that in the holy city of Orissa which is full 45 feet in height and has 16 wheels of 7 feet diameter and is 35 feet square. Ours is much more modest in dimensions being not quite 18 feet in height and having only four wheels. This car is kept in a temple near the Bazar Gate in the Fort in the quarters of the Bhattias. From this temple it issues once a year and is dragged along the neighbouring streets in great state followed by numerous worshippers who make offerings to it as it proceeds and is then brought back for rest till the annual feast day comes round again after a year. Whilst more than four thousand persons are required to drag the grand Car of Jagonnath, only thirty people suffice to pull this miniature car. It is called the Car of Ranchod, *ranchod* meaning 'deliverer from evil,' being one of the names of the great god Vishnu in his character or *avatar* of Krishna. Jagonnath, meaning 'Lord of the Universe,' is also one of the names of the same god Vishnu. The worship of Ranchod is spread throughout Gujarat and at Dwarka there is a great temple to him. In Southern India it is common to have such cars attached to temples of Vishnu ; but in other parts of the land such cars are rarely to be seen, and in Bombay the car in the Fort is the only one of its kind. The annual feast day, on which this Car of Ranchod is taken out and exhibited in the streets, passed only a few days ago on the fifth of the dark half of the Hindu month of Kartik. On that day in 1689 this car was instituted by a famous Hindu citizen of those days, Ramji Kamat, who also built the temple at Walkeshwar as we said the other day. This Ramji was a Shendvi of the Goud Saraswat caste and was a faithful servant of our ancestors in this city, though towards the close of his career doubts were cast on his loyalty to us and he was cruelly treated by Governor Boone in 1720. Ramji, though a devout Hindu as is proved by his erection of several temples in our city, is mentioned by Richard Cobbe, the zealous chaplain who was instrumental in the building of our Cathedral, in his curious book published in 1766. When the Cathedral was opened on Chrismas Day 1718, Cobbe notes that "a whole crowd of black people stood round about, Ramjimages and all his caste, who were so well pleased with the decency and regularity of our way of worship that they stood through the whole service." The car first instituted by Ramji in 1689 remained till 1803 when it was destroyed in the great fire which raged in the Northern Fort during February of the latter year and consumed "a third part of the town within the walls." Ramji's descendants then living instituted another car to replace the old one burnt down, and this is the one that is now extant. It is kept in continual repair and is in good condition though more than a century old. It is not an imposing structure by any means, but it certainly reminds one of its great exemplar at Jagonnath in Orissa.

The car is kept in the courtyard of a temple also built by Ramji Kamat to the god Venkatesha, which is also a name given to Vishnu or Krishna. The god Vishnu under this name is worshipped in Madras, and at Tripathi in the North Arcot District there is a noted temple of Venkateshwar. Ramji must have come to Bombay from the south, and very likely he dedicated the temple to his native god Venkateshwar. He probably derived his surname Kamat from *kamat* a system of land tenure which obtains in Dharwar and parts of the Madras Presidency, just as the Hindu Khotes derive their surname from the *khot* tenure. Ramji died in 1728 and he had descendants till about the middle of last century. But it does not appear that any direct descendants of his exist now, though there are some families bearing the name Kamat. Ramji figures largely in early Bombay history and deserves to be honourably remembered in its annals.

THE GROWTH OF LONDON.

So essential a thing is water that the estimates of the Metropolitan Water Board may be taken as a very close estimate of the exact growth of London, a thing but imperfectly realised even through the figures of the census which appear at such long intervals. The estimates are intimately combined with a mass of evidence on the subject. It was first enquired into in 1892 and 1897 by Royal Commissioners. The chief points of the position can be gathered from the fact that in 1881 the population of London was 4,331,619 while the average daily consumption of water was one hundred and forty-four million gallons : in 1906-07 the population was 6,851,045 with an average daily consumption of two-hundred and twenty-five gallons, which means an increase of 2,519,426 in population and an increase in daily consumption of eighty-one million gallons. It is only when these figures are projected to meet the possibilities of the future that their immensity becomes apparent. According to the present growth of London, think the experts of the Water Board, the population in 1916 will be 8,031,000 and the daily consumption two hundred and eighty-one million gallons, increasing regularly until the estimate for 1936 is 11,221,000 population and three hundred and eighty-eight million gallons and, in 1960, 16,286,000 population and five hundred and seventy million gallons. An analysis of the present sources of supply shows that the Thames supplies 128,843,695 gallons, the river Lee 44,150,290 gallons, springs and wells 51,355,797 gallons and the Hanworth gravel beds and Hampstead and Highgate ponds enough to bring the total up to 225,000,683 gallons. London is face to face with the possibility that 50 years hence its present sources of supply will be capable of no further expansion. Having regard, therefore, to the vital importance of securing the Metropolis against anything approaching a dearth of water—and to the enormous interests at stake—it is essential that earnest consideration should be given to the practicability of acquiring some supplemental gathering ground which would be available in case of need after the exhaustion of the present sources. Scarcely a year passes but that some authority within the country promotes legislation with a view to acquiring a watershed for obtaining a supply—it may be for use miles distant—and if nothing is done on behalf of London it may result in all suitable areas being alloted to other authorities—a result which it is not too much to describe as a possiblity of extreme gravity. From the figures given above it will be seen that the principal sources of supply are the Rivers Thames and Lee and wells in the Lee Valley and Kent—and over 57 per cent of the whole is derived from the Thames. The question naturally arises, how far are these sources capable of responding to the vast demands of the future? The Chief Engineer of the Metropolitan Water Board estimates that in the year 1916 a quantity of 106·5 million gallons a day will be obtainable from all the present sources other than the Thames, which figure can be subsequently increased to only 120 million gallons a day—an increase of 13·5 million gallons. On the other hand, however, it is anticipated that the supplies from the Thames may be increased from 174·5 million gallons in the year 1916 to 450 million gallons in the year 1961—an increase of 275·5 million gallons a day. In other words, of the existing sources of supply, the Thames alone is capable of considerable expansion. Thus, though there may be room enough for the expansion for immediate requirements, the future is gloomy and the Board will find no opposition from Londoners in its efforts to make proper provision. Two important resolutions have been put before the Board and these embody that it is desirable to "seek parliamentary powers enabling them to provide additional supplies from the Thames for as long a period as is economically practicable. That in the opinion of the board it is desirable that in any proposition which may be put before Parliament dealing with the Board's future requirements, power should also be sought to acquire an auxiliary gathering ground for use after increased supplies from the Thames are no longer economically available." The formation of the Water Board was strongly opposed by those financially interested in water-works, but it is becoming more and more clear that the central controlling body is absolutely necessary.

THE P. and O. (Extra) s. s. "Banca" left Suez at noon on the 11th instant and is due in Bombay at 1 p. m. on Monday the 23rd idem.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Marmora", with the homeward Mails of the 7th instant, arrived at Aden at 4-30 p. m. on Wednesday the 11th instant.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Persia", with the outward Mails of the 6th instant, left Suez at 1 a. m. on Thursday the 12th instant.

THE Florio and Rubattino's s. s. "Levanzo" left Hongkong for Singapore and Bombay on the 12th instant.

THE N. Y. K. Steamer "Kagoshima Maru" left Colombo for Bombay yesterday and is due here on the 15th instant.

YESTERDAY the Bank of Bombay raised its rate of interest to six per cent (6%) on demand loans on Government Paper.

THE Municipal Council of Guntur has voted Rs. 100 to the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor, subject to the approval of Government.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Austria," from Trieste, left Aden on the evening of the 11th instant and is due here on the evening of the 18th instant.

THE Municipal Corporation of Bombay have appointed Mr. N. V. Mandlik, B.A., LL.B. to be a member of the Joint Schools' Committee vice Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai.

DURING the week ending 10th December 273 1/2 chests of opium were removed from the Warehouse in Bombay. Of these, 251 1/2 were shipped to China, and the farmers at the following places purchased, Chuda 1/2, Ahmedabad 13, Cambay 2, Poona 4, Nasik 2, Wankaner 1/2. During the week 121 1/2 chests were imported from Indore.

THE Third Indian Industrial Conference will be held at Surat in the Congress Pandal at 11 a.m. on Monday, 30th December. Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakerlal Desai of Ahmedabad, retired Chief Justice of Baroda, is nominated President of the Conference, and Professor T. K. Gajjar has consented to act as Chairman of the Reception Committee.

WE hear that 150,000 tons of rice have already been bought in Rangoon for shipment to Bengal ports in connection with the scarcity up-country, and more is likely to take a similar route. Fortunately, the Burma crop is an unusually good one this year. The rice shipments from Calcutta will be confined to some of the first grades which are grown almost entirely for export purposes. All the ordinary classes of rice will be taken up fully in feeding the people of Bengal and will be supplemented from Burma and elsewhere for consumption in the United Provinces, where the principal pressure will be felt.

THE ceremony in connection with laying the foundation-stone of The Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Mill was performed at Sholapur on Wednesday last by Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Murarji Narotam of Messrs. Lalj Murarji and Co., the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents. Besides the promoters and some of the Directors of the Company, many leading gentlemen of Sholapur were present. The grounds were decorated with flags and bunting. Mr. J. K. Parulker on behalf of Messrs. Lalji Murarji and Co. thanked those present, particularly recounting the valuable services of Rao Saheb Pitre, Engineer, Dr. Dani, Mr. Vithaldas Gungaram, Sett Hirachand R. Gandhy and others towards making that morning's gathering a success. After the distribution of Pan Gulab, nosegays and sweetmeats the assembly dispersed.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

SOCIETY AND SOCIALISM.

The Rage for Fur.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

The wonderful underground ball at Welbeck in honour of the King and Queen of Spain would in any case have been an event of supreme interest. Coming as it did at a moment when the Druce case is attracting crowds of Society women to Clerkenwell Police Court the public interest bearing on anything connected with the Portland Estate, and more especially on those amazing underground corridors at Welbeck which are a memorial to the eccentricities of the gentleman whom some say was the Duke of Portland and others Mr. T. C. Druce of the Baker-street Bazaar, runs very high indeed. The ball-room was gorgeously decorated for the great occasion. Under any circumstances it is a magnificent apartment and decorated as it was with masses of apricot azaleas and white lilac and illuminated from enormous crystal chandeliers the room looked wonderfully beautiful. Half of the great underground domain was arranged for sitting out and was carpeted in red crimson. The Royal dais was also carpeted in crimson and the chairs for the King and Queen were of gilt upholstered in scarlet brocade.

The dresses were of course the most exquisite of creations, for a ball like this does not come often even in the brilliant seasons of the Edwardian regime. The Queen of Spain wore her favourite colour, that delicate shade of blue which is the ideal setting for her Saxon colouring. The gown was heavily embroidered in silver and she wore many diamonds and pearls. The Duchess of Portland—one can hardly believe that she is the mother of a debutante daughter, so youthful and handsome does she look—wore a tiara from the centre of which gleamed the historic Portland diamond. Her gown was white tulle, embroidered in diamonds and silver thread. Lady Victoria Cavendish Bentinck could not have made her debut under more brilliant auspices than the Royal Ball at Welbeck. She wore the debutante's white, of course, white tulle over white satin to be exact, and she had a pink rose tucked into the baby bodice.

THE KAISER'S REST CURE.

Highcliffe Castle, Bournemouth, has been the Kaiser's residence since Tuesday, and it is not expected that he will leave there under a fortnight. For some time past the Kaiser has been having trouble with his throat, and generally is not in the best of health, and the Kaiserin, who has heard much of the virtues of the pine breezes of Bournemouth after no little persuasion prevailed upon him to journey to Bournemouth and rest. The Kaiserin herself left Windsor on Tuesday for Holland.

"It is very fine, but I wish the sun would shine" was the Kaiser's remark after he had been at Bournemouth for a day or two, and, indeed, the weather this week has been grey and depressing. But in spite of this the Kaiser is enjoying his holiday enormously, though for an invalid he certainly leads the strenuous life. He daily deals with a large mass of correspondence, for though his nominal Ministers are in Berlin, all the papers and portfolios and the permanent officials are at Highcliffe. The rooms occupied by the Kaiser and the chiefs of his three Cabinets are often referred to as the "Wilhelmstrasse," for it is there that the German Emperor keeps the affairs of Germany going After he has dealt with his multitudinous despatches, the Kaiser each day takes a long drive round the country in his Daimler car and it is characteristic of his rest cure that on many of these expeditions the speed reaches a mile a minute. Indeed, it requires a good deal of faith on the part of those who see him to believe that the Kaiser is much of an invalid after all.

The Kaiser walks very freely about the countryside, and may be seen each morning taking an early stroll, a plaid ulster folded about him, a soft grey hat on his head, and a cigarette of portentous length between his lips. To the villagers, who see nothing of his death-head's busby, his glittering decorations, and his warlike air when, so to speak, "on duty," he is simply a vigorous country squire, with a masterful manner, a loud jolly laugh and a passion for swift movement, who dines off beef and potatoes and beer like themselves.

A RECHERCHE DISH.

Not even the luxurious Carlton can supply its fastidious patrons with all the delicacies they desire. This week a certain American millionaire arrived there, accompanied by a large wooden box, bearing on the outside the name of one of the most advertised of American cereal foods. Not till last night when he gave a dinner party to some of his English friends were the contents of the box revealed. It contained half a dozen terrapin which had been brought over alive from the other side, terrapin not being obtainable in the length and breadth of England. Often, on the occasion of previous visits, the millionaire had entertained his friends with graphic accounts of the subtle flavour and succulence of the terrapin and expressed surprise that a people who held turtle soup in such honour should not know the delights of terrapin and, being a thoughtful millionaire, he resolved to give his English friends an opportunity of sampling his favourite delicacy. M. Escoffier, the famous maitre de cuisine at the Carlton conferred with the importer of terrapin and it was resolved to cook them a la Nuremberg. "Turtles are good enough from soup" explained the millionaire "but terrapin must be gently stewed" and stewed they were to the entire satisfaction, I believe, of the owner's guests.

SOCIETY AND SOCIALISM

In spite of, or perhaps, because of its active interest in the Anti-socialist-campaign, Society would fain take up more than one of the Socialist leaders. The hostess who can get Mr. Bernard Shaw to her dinner party, for instance, is the envy of the rest, while Mr. H. G. Wells is in demand for all manner of functions from the opening of fashionable bazaars to lectures on Socialism in aid of various Charities. The first request, of course, meets with a refusal, but he has been found lecturing to Kensington audiences on several occasions of late. The other night he talked to a fashionable gathering of every-day life under a Socialist State. Probably every woman has wondered what provision the socialist idealists would make for supplying pretty frocks and hats, but Mr. Wells was the first to tackle the problem. While, practically, every requisite of life would be obtainable at the municipality-controlled stores and be manufactured by the municipality, Mr. Wells said that in his ideal State the dressmaker and the milliner would be exempt. That is to say, while they would not be allowed to sell the fabrics and trimmings which must be obtained at the stores they would still go on designing beautiful and artistic toilettes, studying the individuality of their clients and, for this important work, they would be paid the artist's fee. Their's would be the work of creation and they would work with any other creative artist. This tribute to the genius of the dressmakers is very pleasing. A night or two later I was present at a dinner at the Lyceum Club at which Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Wells were guests, and I was very interested to note that the best dressed woman in the room was the wife of the man who had placed so high a value on the dressmaker's art. Mrs. Wells wore a picturesque Empire dress of heavy white Liberty satin, the short waist being embroidered with pearls and touches of silver, and she wore a wreath of silver leaves on her hair. Simple but elegant, relying for its effect on the excellence of the fabric and the workmanship of the embroidery rather than on flounces and furbelows and quantities of lace, the dress of the Socialist lady—for Mrs. Wells shares her husband's views—might well be followed as an example of taste and beauty.

RAGE FOR FUR.

The furriers are in high feather this season. They do not remember a time when there was such a vogue for fine felts. Of course the fur stole, muff, and toque and the fur-lined cloak are perennially popular, but this season ultra smart women are putting fur to all manner of strange uses as a trimming. The edging of sable and chinchilla on an evening gown is not a new idea, but panels of fur on evening dresses strike a new note, and the tea-gown, richly trimmed with ermine, chinchilla or sable, makes its first appearance. The kimono outline with which we stil cling lends itself peculiarly well to a trimming of fur-edging. Roots are lined with swan's down and evening shoes are edged round the top with a narrow bordering of fur. Gloves are also lined with swan's down and finished with fur gauntlets, while one enterprising firm has gone so far as to put a fur-trimmed corset on the market. Apropos of millinery the fur toques need no longer be made only of sable or chinchilla in the case of the rich, and squirrel cunningly dyed for those of more modest means. The very latest fur toques are those made of fox, silver black and white, according to the preference of the wearer.

FLOWERS IN THE DAY TIME.

Of late years the pretty fashion of wearing a cluster of real flowers at the breast—in the day time—has gone out : of course there have always been women who have made it a habit to wear a button-hole, but as a general thing flowers were kept for the evening. Now, however, a great change has taken place: all the best dressed and most fashionable women wear a button-hole as a matter of course, and in some cases quite a large number of violets or roses are to be seen nestling among the furs and laces.

The mixture of Neapolitan and Czar violets is one of the fads of the moment, and all flowers are arranged as carelessly and as loosely as possible. Pale pink roses and Neopolitan violets are also in great favour as a "mix".

LORD ROSEBERY ON EXAMINATION.

The Earl of Rosebery, as Chancellor of the University of London, declared open the other day the new day college for the training of London County Council school teachers in Southampton-row. The need for the college and the building and its equipment were dealt with in the "Morning Post" of Saturday. Lord Rosebery was received by the Chairman (Mr. Percy Harris) and other honorary officers of the Council, and made a brief tour of inspection of the building, the opening ceremony taking place afterwards in one of the staff common rooms, where a large company had assembled. Before and after the speeches a programme of music was performed by the string band of the Irish Guards.

Mr. Percy Harris (Chairman of the Council), who presided, in welcoming Lord Rosebery, expressed his appreciation of the great services which he had rendered to the County Council as its first chairman. To some of them he was a sore trial in days gone by, when the attractions of municipal reform had not been discovered—(laughter)—but they acknowledged gratefully the permanent value of the work he did for the County Council in the early years of its existence. (Cheers.)

Lord Rosebery, who was very cordially cheered, said that until he saw before him the admirable pamphlet with which they had been furnished, he thought he was coming rather in the capacity of a patriarch of the London County Council than as Chancellor of the University of London. He was proud to come in either capacity, and proud, of all things to be Chancellor of that great federation of learning and education which they called the University of London. He was ready to be greeted as a patriarch of the London County Council belonging to times almost antediluvian, and as to which the chairman had uttered so plaintive a note. (Laughter.) He did not know what the parties were that now strove for superiority in the government of London, but he could assure the chairman that he was, and always had been, a municipal reformer. (Cheers and laughter.)

HISTORIC GROUND.

In the interesting pamphlet which had been forwarded to them, and in which he recognised the hand of his friend Mr. Gomme, he saw that when the site on which that building stood was what Lord Meath would still like to see it, an open space, along this route James I., was wont to travel from his palace to Newmarket, and that in the immediate vicinity Mrs. Gamp once resided. (Laughter.) He believed it was almost on that very spot that Mr. Pecksniff, bearing, as he remembered, in the picture a singular resemblance to the lineaments of the great Sir Robert Peel—(laughter)—went to summon the maternal care of Mrs. Gamp for a patient, and it was there also that Mrs. Gamp entertained Mrs. Prig at that immortal tea party where the mixture in the teapot was not altogether what it should be. (Laughter.) The distance that intervened between Mrs. Gamp as nurse and the present race and class of nurses to whom they owed so much was not much greater than was represented between the first education grant in 1834 and the institution which they had met now to inaugurate. To him, who had never been able to learn much, there was something appalling in a college composed entirely of teachers or of those who aspired to teach. (Laughter.) He did not deny the need for them all, but when one thought of a college composed entirely of actives without any passives it made one feel that the atmosphere of this institution might be too rarified and too acute for the breathing of common mortals. (Laughter.) And yet, after all, nothing could be more needed than such a college. He would ask them to take into account that, having in this country educational conscription, compulsion in education applicable to all classes, they required the same training that Staff colleges gave to the officers of the Army for the teachers of so vast a host. In London he was amazed to see that no less than 1,450 new teachers are required annually. What an amazing change that represented to those who remembered the old dames' schools where an old woman with very imperfect knowledge communicated it very imperfectly to those who were not particularly anxious to receive it. (Laughter.) Let them not sneer at those old dames' schools, for after all they taught the people who made the Empire, and in those day we were not so very far behind the times. The increasing competition of other nations had caused a demand for educational equipment infinitely higher than was contemplated when he was born, and hence the demand for teachers and for training colleges. He observed that the head of that new college, which owed so much to Mr. Sidney Webb, Mr. Graham Wallas, and Dr. Sophie Bryant—(cheers)—was to be Professor Adams, Professor of Education in the University of London. He wanted to ask Mr. Adams one question. This was a college of teachers; was it in any sense a college of examiners? (Mr. Adams: No.) Then where were they to find a college of examiners? After all—and this was the point he wished to emphasise—the training of examiners was becoming as important as the training of teachers. (Cheers.) This nation at this moment might be divided into various classes, but it was rapidly becoming for the purpose of examinations divided into two classes—examiners and examinees.

THE TRAINING OF EXAMINERS.

The amount of examination that was undergone by a patient nation at this time certainly was never contemplated but a few years ago. One saw officers in the Army, almost or quite grey-headed, in all the agonies of preparing for examinations He believed that that salutary process was extended to the Navy and to many others of the walks of life. In his day when one left the University he said good-bye to examinations for ever, except those searching political inquiries which were addressed to candidates on the platform or to public men by means of the penny post. (Laughter.) All that was changed, and he ventured to urge on Principal Adams and those concerned that the time had come, or would soon come, when they would have to train examiners just as they had to train teachers, for examination was, after all, as much a fine art as teaching. He took it for granted that from that institution would be turned out men and women trained in all the arts and languages and sciences which pertained to education. Was that all? They already had great success in London. He had in his mind the case of a boy taught in a Board school who afterwards became a Fellow of his college at the University, having won some of the greatest prizes which the University offered. There were cases of girls as striking, but they should remember this, that though teachers turned out these boys and girls who took the laurels of the Universities and institutions to which they went, they were also responsible for the larrikins and hooligans of the Metropolis. (Cheers). The point he wanted to urge was that when they had taught the teacher all that they could teach him they still left him an imperfect product. If he or she could not impart the moral qualities which were at the root of the manhood and womanhood of the nation he or she fell short of the ideal. (Cheers.) Manhood, womanhood charity, kindliness—all these could be taught by the teacher, not in a lesson, but by example and influence. If they could not turn out teachers calculated to plant and strengthen the moral qualities that lay at the root of the nation's greatness their college would fail. He wished to say one word on a question which, to the disgrace of Christianity in his opinion, had become a political question, and that was the religious question. He was not going to touch on it in its political or legislative aspect. Such was far from his intention. Public speakers often had to dance among burning coals, but no public speaker that had re

INDIA'S DESTINY.

LORD CURZON ON IMPERIALISM.

Compulsory Military Training Needed.

A VISION OF THE FUTURE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

Lord Curzon, speaking on Imperialism at Birmingham, said he believed that the Empire was likely to break down unless military training were made compulsory, but it was ridiculous to say that our Imperialism was militarist.

"Militarism," said his Lordship, "cannot prevail even in India, where the army is strong, because India is held more by moral force than by bayonets."

"A plan for welding the Empire into a great State had yet to be produced.

"The Indian problem," continued, Lord Curzon, "was more difficult than Colonial problems because it was impossible to grant India Self-Government on Colonial lines. That would mean ruin to India and treason to our trust. Were India lost she would revert to chaos and the Empire would perish.

"Whatever might be the future administration he was convinced that the Crown would become more indispensable and more important to the Empire, and he anticipated the day when a visiting Sovereign would hold his Court in Calcutta."

Lord Curzon, in the course of his speech, said that "Sir H. Campbell Bannerman's remark that his party aimed at strengthening the centre of the Empire instead of wasting force on the outskirts, epitomised the difference between the Imperial and the anti-Imperial standpoints. Imperialism regarded the outskirts of India, Canada, or Natal as equally important with London and Liverpool. If there were no outskirts there would be no Empire."

Lord Curzon proceeded vividly to picture Britain as the centre of nothing with the Colonies gone or perhaps estranged by some act of contumely interference.

GERMANY AND BRITAIN.

Departure of the Kaiser.

CORDIAL MESSAGE.

HOPES FOR BETTER FRIENDSHIP.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

The Kaiser has sailed for Holland.

His Majesty authorized the German Ambassador to state that he has greatly enjoyed his visit.

He received thousands of letters from all classes in Britain conveying greetings and good wishes which he much appreciates and reciprocates.

His Majesty leaves these hospitable shores hoping that his visit has contributed to foster the friendly feelings between Great Britain and Germany.

LATER.

The German Reichstag has passed the third reading of the extension, for two years, of the provisional arrangement granting Great Britain, "the Most Favoured Nation" treatment.

THE P. AND O. AND JAPAN.

Unfair Competition.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

The Secretary of the P. and O. Company, writing to the papers, refers to Sir T. Sutherland's allusion to unfair competition.

He says that an absolute monopoly has been established in the conveyance of cotton from Bombay to Japan, presumably under the ægis of the Japanese Government, which shuts out the competition of all other flags.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Roosevelt's Formal Renunciation.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

President Roosevelt has issued a formal statement of his renunciation of a third term as President.

It is generally agreed in New York that this brings Governor Hughes to the fore.

The democratic leaders declare that it improves the chances of their candidate.

POLITICAL MURDERS AT SOFIA.

Two Revolutionary Leaders Shot.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

Telegrams from Sofia state that a Macedonian, last night, fired at and killed the notorious revolutionary leaders Boris Sorafoff and Garvanoff.

CATTLE-DRIVING IN IRELAND.

Police Attack a Mob.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

Cattle-drivers have cleared 400 acres at Tulsk, dispersing 200 cattle.

The police dispersed a mob of cattle-drivers at Ballinasloe, using their batons freely.

NEW CRICKET SCHEME.

Triangular Matches Proposed

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

A proposal that Australian and South African cricket teams should visit England in 1909 and play a series of triangular contests is under consideration.

The majority of the County Captains heartily approve the scheme, believing that it would disorganise county cricket less than separate visits.

THE CRISIS IN AMERICA.

BANKER ON CURRENCY MANIPULATION.

Another Large Failure.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

In the course of a speech, Mr. Fowler, a Member of Congress and Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, insisted that Gold was the only proper Bank Reserve and that Notes and Silver were a stumbling-block.

America, he said, was fast becoming the financial centre of the world.

If the Government continued their present currency manipulations, a commercial tragedy would arise, compared with which the present was only a pleasant summer outing.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

A telegram from Quebec states that the Manager of the Branch of the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company, three directors of which were recently arrested on charges of misappropriation, has committed suicide.

SITUATION IN NATAL.

Considerable Improvement.

RESERVISTS DISBANDING.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

Two bodies of Reservists have been demobilized in Natal owing to the improved outlook.

HOUSE RENT IN CANTONMENTS.

Memorial to Lord Kitchener.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 12.

Mrs. Bolton, house-owner, Fyzabad Cantonments, in a petition presented to Lord Kitchener, has raised a question of great interest to house-owners in Cantonment Stations. It is stated in the petition that the occupant of Mrs. Bolton's house applied after the lapse of four months for a Committee of Arbitration to get the rent reduced and petitioner's agent was asked to nominate a member to the said Committee. A protest was made to the Officer Commanding and subsequently to the General Officer commanding 8th Division who concurred in the action of the local authorities.

The present petition to Lord Kitchener submits that if the action of he local authorities be upheld it will mean that the rent of any house in Cantonments in India can in same way be reduced without reference to the value of the house and to the rules laid down for safeguarding owners. The petition asks that the order appointing the Committee of Arbitration be cancelled and the house occupant be ordered to pay the rent due in terms of the agreement.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION IN BHAVNAGAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, DECEMBER 12.

On the motion of Mr. Nazaralli Nathani, B.A., LL. B., at the request of Sheth Aladinbhai Devji, Mr. Karamali Nanjiani, B. A., Headmaster, High School, presided at the prize distribution of Harjibhai Jamal vernacular school and Devjibhai Ghulamhusen Madrasa, at which a large gathering of leading citizens, and State officials were present.

Mr. Morarjibhai Tana, B.A., LL., B., Huzar Personal Assistant, in a lucid speech pointed out the necessity of advancing mental and physical education among Mahomedans and warmly thanked Mr. Nanjiani for coming all the way from Broach to encourage his co-religionists here and present the results of his inspection, and in a effective speech exhorted the Mahomedans to be up and doing. He advised them to open a Free Library and Gymnasium in connection with the school. Religious education, he said, was absolutely necessary, but should be deferred till the boys acquired some aptitude for learning. What little they crammed in two years they could easily learn within six months if study commenced three years later. The loss of two years greatly handicapped them in the running race with others.

Mr. Mahomedali, Assistant Judge and Managing Trustee, thanked the President for his precious suggestion.

The President and Mr. Morarjibhai was garlanded by Sheth Aladinbhai.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Election of Delegates at Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 12.

At a crowded meeting held under the auspices of the Poona Sarvajnik Sabha, to-day, Mr. N. C. Kelkar's proposition to elect eighty delegates to the Indian National Congress was carried unanimously.

The Delegates include Mr. B. G. Tilak of the "Kesari" newspaper, Professor Paranjpe of the "Kal," Mr. Kelkar of the "Maharatta," Mr. Bhopatkar of the "Bhala," Sirdar Balasaheb Natu, and other Brahmins of strong political tendencies.

The second resolution recommended a long list of subjects to be taken up by the Congress, including Self-Government, Swadeshism, National Education, Boycott, Mr. Morley's Reforms, Deportation of Lala Lajpatrai, Press Prosecutions, the proposed Newspaper Bill, the constitution of the Congress and position of Indians in South Africa. These, among other matters, were put before the meeting by Mr. Tilak in a vigorous speech in Marathi. They resulted in a resolution which was carried.

Professor Paranjpe moved the third resolution, which was also carried. It was to the effect that a request should be addressed to Dr. Rash Behari Ghose asking him to resign the presidential chair of the Congress and to allow Lala Lajpatrai to occupy it. This resolution was passed amid a storm of cheers, and the meeting wound up with shouts of "Bande Mataram" and "Lalajeeki Jaya."

CALCUTTA CORPORATION CASE.

Judgment Reserved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 12.

Mr. Justice Fletcher has reserved judgment in the case in which Monmotao Nath Bose claims Rs. 5,000 damages against the Calcutta Corporation for injuries sustained by him in a carriage accident three years ago over a Municipal refuse heap.

HALF-ANNA SQUARE ENVELOPES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 12.

With regard to complaints as to the short supply of the new half-anna square envelope, it is understood that a large consignment has just been received from contractors at home and they will be distributed throughout India forthwith.

The demand has quite exceeded expectations.

THE LATE E. I. R. STRIKE.

Railway Conciliation Boards Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 12.

The following Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, dated to-day, is published over the signature of Mr. W. L. Harvey, Secretary :—

In the Notification, dated Calcutta the 25th November 1907, issued by the Railway Board, it was announced that Government would be prepared to appoint a Board of Conciliation to settle the disputes existing on the East India Railway. The Chairman of the Railway Board has now reported that the staff on strike have resumed duty and that they and the Railway Administration are willing to submit their differences to settlement by such a Board. The Government of India accordingly hereby appoint the following Boards of Conciliation :—

1. To deal with the Representation from the Drivers. Howrah-Jhajha District, to the Locomotive Superintendent, received on the 6th November, 1907 :—

Sir F. R. Upcott, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.; Chairman of the Railway Board; Mr. Lockhart Smith, member of the Chamber of Commerce and President of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association; Mr. W. A. Dring, Agent, East India Railway; Mr. D. Wedderburn, Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, East India Railway; Mr. J. A. Marshall, Acting Chief Auditor, East India Railway; Mr. H. Sinclair, Driver, East India Railway; Mr. W. W. George, Driver, East India Railway, and Mr. C. Mitchell, Driver, East India Railway.

2. To deal with a Representation dated 20th November, 1907, addressed to the Agent, signed by Mr. Engleken, and Guards Hayes, McGarth and West, as representives of the Traffic Department, "M" District. (b) A petition, dated 20th November, 1907, addressed to the Agent by twelve Ticket Collectors of Asansol; (c) Petition, dated 18th November, 1907, addressed to the Agent by six Yard Foremen at Asansol; (d) Petition addressed to the Agent by certain Gunner Guards :—

Sir F. R. Upcott, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., Chairman of the Railway Board; Mr. Lockhart Smith member of the Chamber of the Commerce and President of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association; Mr. W. A. Dring, Agent, East India Railway; Mr. G. Huddleston, C.I.E., General Traffic Manager, East India Railway; Mr. J. A. Marshall, Acting Chief Auditor, East India Railway; Mr. Bachmaun, Guard, East India Railway; Mr, Artin, Guard, East India Railway, and Mr. Engleken :—

As the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, who was originally nominated, has intimated his inability to serve on the Boards, Mr. Lackhart Smith has been appointed in his place.

The representatives of the employes have been duly elected by vote as certified by the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

The Chairman of the Railway Board will make arrangements for the early meeting of the Boards in Calcutta.

Order.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to the Railway Board, and to the Members of the Boards of Conciliation.

Ordered, also, that it be published in the "Gazette of India."

SERGEANT WALTER'S CASE.

Transportation of the Ring-Leader.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 11.

In Sergeant Walter's case to-day the Jury found accused No. 1 guilty, by a majority of six to three, of causing grievous hurt, and the Court sentenced him to seven years' transportation.

No. 2 accused was acquitted unanimously, and the remaining four were found, by a majority of six to three, guilty of being members of an unlawful assembly and were bound over, in two sureties of Rs. 500 each, to be of good behaviour for one year.

EDITOR OF "NAVA YOG" IN TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 12.

A warrant was issued by the Police Magistrate for the arrest of Purnu Chunder Gupta, late Editor, "Nava Yog," who is charged with criminal misappropriation of moneys received by him as Editor.

ATTEMPTED DERAILMENT ON B. N. R.

Use of Picric Acid.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 11.

It has been ascertained that picric acid, which is not usually employed in quarry or mining work in India, was used in the recent attempt to wreck the train on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company conveying the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

The Railway and the Government are each offering a reward for the discovery of the culprits.

KING OSCAR'S DEATH.

Court Mourning in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 12.

A "Gazette" Extraordinary dated the Viceroy's Camp the 12th instant is published appointing three weeks' Court mourning from the 10th instant with half mourning during the latter part of this period, namely from 24th to 30th in consequence of the death of His Majesty the King of Sweden,

TELEGRAPH SIGNALLERS' GRIEVANCES

Meeting in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPOUNDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 12.

A meeting of the Telegraph Staff in Madras was held yesterday at the Centenary Hall, Broadway, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :—

(1) "That we are in sympathy with the general movement now afoot for obtaining redress of our grievances by constitutional methods; (2) that we form a Signalling Union having a Committee with Chairman and Secretary who will keep in touch with the General Secretary Telegraph Memorial Committee, Rangoon; (3) that with reference to our last memorial we leave matters entirely in the hands of our able and energetic General Secretary; (4) that if reply to our memorial be unfavourable we either draw up second memorial or secure a speaker in Parliament to represent our case."

U. P. COTTON CROP.

Fall in Out-turn.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER, 12.

The final report on Cotton Crop for the United Provinces estimates the out-turn at 216,000 bales of 400 lbs. as compared with 634,000 bales last year. This large decrease of 59 per cent. is, of course, due to the unfavourable season.

The area sown was only slightly less than that of last year.

POWELLIZATION!

And the Jerry-builders of Bombay.

It would perhaps be difficult to find a city in the world where so much rotten timber has been used as in Bombay. The white ants; the supineness of the City authorities in the old days when the City was administered by the Bench of Justices before the Municipality existed; the fatalism of the natives; and the soft woods of the country are probably the three most important reasons which account for this state of affairs. In the science of jerry-building—for science it is in this kutcha country—the native builders of Bombay might without dispute claim the title "Champions of the World." Every year the monsoon shows up their handiwork in all its ugly horror; and when, as this year, the rains are a bit heavy, a few score of lives are lost as the result of it. The disasters at Agiary Lane and Cooper Street this year were only repetitions of what has gone on annually probably ever since Bombay rose from amidst her mediæval palms. When, as we showed in an illustrated article in these pages last August, fifty buildings had to be condemned by the Municipality within a week, it is time something should be done to investigate the reasons which conduce to the colossal scandal of jerry-building in Bombay. A month or two before the monsoon we had painful evidence of the callousness of the native builder in the Abdul Rehman Street disaster, when the Coroners' enquiry proved that the beam which buckled, and which caused the loss of the lives of the men who were erecting the "new" building, had just been taken from a house which had been condemned as too old and dilapidated for occupation. We do not hesitate to say that, on a challenge, we could point to beams of this rotten and ant-eaten character being put up to-day in certain "new" buildings in the heart of Bombay. The spread of education may, if given time—a long time—lessen the mercenariness of the local builder, and increase his sense of responsibility for the lives of his tenants. That, however, in our opinion is a forlorn hope; and other ways of circumventing the chunam-walla's tricks must therefore be invented.

One means of doing this is just to hand by a recent mail. Along with the rapid development of the art of house-building have come some wonderful strides in rendering walls, roofs, doors and pavements fire proof, water-proof, burglar proof, rat-proof, cat-proof and Lord-knows-what-proof. All these ingenious contrivances have an interest of their own. They evoke no end of controversy. The concrete problem, after filling thousands of columns in the building papers at home and abroad, has even captured the correspondence columns of the *Daily Mail*. So we may with reason hope that Powellized wood will also have a look in in that quarter ere long. Powellized wood it was that came out to Bombay a week or two ago by the mail. We saw some of it at the Taj Mahal Hotel the other day—and alongside it some Bombay wood, of the usual ant-eaten kind. The inventor of the Powellized wood was in the vicinity, and he told us a few things about the possibilities of his invention. Some day, when Bombay's buildings and roads—aye, even the memsahib's bureaus and bedsteads—are Powellized, the man who invented the wood and its name will be a character in the Encyclopædia, alongside Jenner and Stevenson and Masham and Raleigh!

Ergo, what is Powellized wood? It is timber which would in the ordinary course, having been felled, have had to be in the open air for years to harden—or rot. By the process of Powellizing, the timber is saved from three kinds of ill-fate—rot, loss upon locked-up capital, and white ants. By Powellizing it is rendered hard, usable as soon almost as it is felled, and impervious to the attacks of white ants and other wood lice.

It is impossible to tell the story of the revolutionary power of the Powellizer in one brief article. So far as this country is concerned it means that millions of trees indigenous to India, but hitherto spurned by any upright builder, become available for use. It means that jerry-building in Bombay will lose any excuse that it may formerly have had.

But let Mr. Powell speak for himself. This is what he told the commercial gentlemen who foregathered at the Taj Mahal the other evening.

Just four years ago I read a paper before the British Association on the preservation, seasoning and strengthening of timber by a very simple and natural process which I had accidentally discovered when experimenting with the object of preserving wood from the effects of dry rot. It had occurred to me that sugar solutions generally were merely forms of liquid timber. I discovered also that all wood has a great affinity for saccharine matter and that the wood fibre is preserved and strengthened by its absorption.

After the publication of this paper which caused a considerable amount of comment in the Press, I devoted the greater portion of my spare time for over twelve months, experimenting with as many kinds of wood as I could procure and in perfecting the process.

By that time it had become evident that to prove the efficacy and the commercial value of the process it was necessary that works should be erected capable of treating timber in commercial sizes and quantities.

A small syndicate was formed with this object and timber users in all parts of the world were invited to send freshly-cut timber to be processed free of charge to our works at Stratford near London.

About two years ago a gentleman visiting the works, noticing how readily wood absorbed the saccharine solution suggested that the liquor might be used as a vehicle for impregnating the wood with substances which would prove obnoxious to white ants and similar pests. He pointed out the vast importance of the matter and to quote his own words he said "if successful, you will go a long way towards revolutionizing the timber trade of the East."

White Deal, of which Termites are extremely fond, was selected for the experiment, and some hundreds of sets of trial pieces were distributed and sent wherever White Ants were known to be most virulent. In each case a piece of natural White Deal was attached to a piece of Processed White Deal and these were buried in white ants' nests.

In no single instance from that day to this have White Ants touched a piece of Processed Wood and in some cases they have actually left their nest until the Processed piece was removed when they at once returned to devour other wood.

In September 1905 the late Mr. Alexander Mackenzie of this city visited the Stratford Works and was much impressed by the possibilities of the Process. He, like many others, was extremely sceptical. Nothing was taken for granted. On his return to Bombay he had two logs of newly fell trees both of rather poor quality sent to England to be treated, one Mango and the other Poon. These were sawn into one inch and two inch planks, then treated and returned to Bombay at once. The wood was there subjected to the most drastic conditions possible with the object of testing the permanency of the Process.

The wood was first steamed for four days and nights. Then a stream of water directed over it for a like period and even after that the wood was exposed to the Monsoons before it was cut up and put in the White Ant nests. Steaming and washing had no effect in reducing the efficacy of the Process, for the treated Poon and Mango remained ant-proof, while the unprocessed wood was rapidly destroyed.

I will not detain you further with this part of the subject, but merely remind you that in other parts of the world such at the Philippine Islands, the Malay States, Burmah, Rhodesia, Natal and the North of West Australia. White Ants are said to be far more voracious than they are in India, and in all of these countries the treated wood has remained untouched while the Ants have devoured Jarrah and other woods generally supposed to be immune.

In the early part of this year after lengthy trials the Process was adopted in West Australia for the treatment of the Jarrah, Karri and other native timber and following the rapid success there works are now being erected in New South Wales and New Zealand, while Queensland and other colonies are now treating for the process.

After the proofs of the immunity of the Processed wood from destruction by White Ants became conclusive, I approached the India Office in London where I met with the greatest courtesy and assistance. It was early pointed out that it was not the business of the Indian Forestry Department to prepare wood for Indian or other markets, yet it was a matter in which Government were keenly interested. Sir Thomas Holderness advised me to proceed at once to India and bring together on the one side the heads of the Revenue and Forestry Department and on the other the leading Engineers, Architects and merchants and to ascertain on the best authority what are the requirements, the sources of supply and the value of the process with regard to the introduction for general use of new classes of timber either native or imported. It is through the courtesy and kindness of Mr. Muir-Mackenzie that we are met here to-day for the purpose and to carry out the suggestions made in London.

I am led to believe there are vast quantities of timber in the Indian Forests hitherto of small commercial value, which may now be brought into use and yield a constant supply of cheap valuable, strong yet light woods suitable alike for constructional and artistic purposes which will not only be of great service to the Community but yield at the same time a large revenue to the Government.

Mr. Powell has submitted experimental blocks of Powellized and un-Powellized wood to many experts, and always with the same result—the plain wood has been cheese to the ants—the treated wood remains hard and untouched. As already stated, amongst the serious testers of the Powell invention was the late Mr. Alexander Mackenzie of the Byculla Saw Mills. His firm wrote to Mr. Powell a year ago: 'In our opinion the samples of processed timber we have received from the Powell Syndicate are ant-proof. The timbers we have received and experimented with in their processed state are :—(*a*) Pine, (*b*) Malabar Poon, (*c*) Piney. These timbers by being rendered immune against the ravages of white-ants become at once most valuable for all kinds of constructional and building works and also for doors, windows, &c., and furniture. The wood takes a fine surface when planed after being processed. We cannot speak too highly of the utility of the invention, and if the cost is not excessive, there is a great future for many of the inferior jungle woods in India. Timber which at present is used for sleepers and firewood only will be in demand for all building purposes.

In our opinion, Government should do all they can to assist any pioneers who take up the patent and are prepared to deliver processed jungle woods to the trade.

AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY.

Fall of Shares in Bombay Market.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DEGEMBER 12.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" publishes the following :—A correspondent asks—"What is the Bombay market doing in allowing the shares of the little Amritsar-Patti Railway Company to drop down to Rs 102 as they did last month? The earnings for this half year average no less than Rs. 125 per mile per week which have never before been worked up to in the first year of the opening by any branch line in the Punjab. Besides this, an extension of the line will probably be made in the very near future which will turn the 28 miles at present open into the first section of a big trunk line."

SIR JAMES WILLCOCKS.

"Pioneer" on his Appointment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 12.

The "Pioneer" says that the appointment of Sir James Willcocks to command a Division in India will not cause surprise as his claims to promotion are unquestioned. But his departure from home next week seems rather early, as no vacancy on the British Service List will occur until the 30th of April next when Major-General Henry will have completed his five years' tenure at Meerut.

THE SITARAMPUR TRAGEDY.

Trial of Myers for Murder.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 11.

The charge on which A. E. Myers is to be tried in connection with the death of Mr. Duncan MacLeod at Sitarampur is one of murder.

An eye-witness's account of the tragedy published in the *Statesman* descr bes how Myers loaded the gun with two No. 5 shot cartridges and threatened Mr. MacLeod with the weapon, eventually firing it off when Mr. MacLeod, who was about three paces distant, made a motion as if to wrest it from him.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 12.

The case against A. E. Myers in connection with the death of the late Mr. D.Meleod is likely to be held at Asansol.

RAILWAY THEFTS.

Recent Unpleasant Frequency.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 12.

A few nights ago a robbery took place in the Bombay-Calcutta Mail train between Manmad and Bhusaval. A General Officer lost jewellery and other articles valued in all at about a thousand rupees, while another gentleman travelling in the same compartment suffered a trifling loss.

These thefts were not discovered until the following morning.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

FRIDAY, December, 13.

Fort Field Officer, Captain C. W. A. Holmes, 116th Mahrattas: Next for duty, Lieutenant A. P. Harrison, 116th Mahrattas. Colaba Field Officer, Major W. G. Bryan, R. G. A.: Next for duty, Major A. C. Pitman, R. G. A.

BOMBAY—ARRIVAL DEC. 12.—Webb, 2nd Lieutenant Worcestershire, from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURE DEC. 12.—Webb, 2nd Lieutenant Worcestershire, to Ceylon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 11.

Sanction has been given for the 1st Royal Dragoons to wear a cap of the pattern authorised for Royal Regiments generally.

The appointment and promotion of Sergeant Instructors of Volunteer Corps will in future be in the hands of the General Officers Commanding the 8th (Lucknow) Division, 6th (Poona) Division and the General Officer Commanding Burma, to each of whom has been allotted groups of Volunteer Corps according to locality.

The Arsenal at Mhow was finally closed on 24th October last and all correspondence hitherto addressed to the Ordnance Officer in charge of that Arsenal is in future to be addressed to the Ordnance Officer in charge of Kirkee Arsenal, Kirkee.

The War Office has intimated that the regimental tours of Royal Engineer Officers should not be designed merely with a view to their instruction in purely technical duties but should aim at furthering their general military education. These regimental tours should supplement and not replace the attendance of Royal Engineer Officers at Command Staff rides, etc., so far as opportunity for such attendance can be found.

There will be Brigade Manœuvres near Jubbulpore from 13th to the 19th proximo.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DIVISIONAL AND BRIGADE TRINING.—The following further changes have been made in the training programme for 1907-08:—

2nd (Rawalpindi) Division.—There will be a Royal Artillery camp at Hutti from the 20th January to 4th February 1908.

The (Meerut) Division.—The Bareilly Brigade training will take place near Bareilly from 19th to 25th January 1908. The Garhwal Brigade will train near Dehra Dun and Landswone and the Meerut Cavalry Brigade near Meerut, during the month of January. A Divisional Staff ride will take place between the 11th and 15th February 1908.

9th (Secunderabad) Division.—The 1st Infantry Brigade training takes place from the 11th to 21st December 1907. The 2nd Infantry Brigade will train after Divisional Manœuvres. The Cavalry Brigade training will be from the 4th to 21st January 1908. The Bangalore Infantry Brigade will train from 11th to 28th January 1908, and the Cavalry Brigade between the 2nd and 18th January 1908; combined manœuvres from 27th January to 3rd February 1908. Secundarabad Combined manœuvres will be held from 10th to 15th January 1908.

It has been decided that officers of the British Service, during their first five years' service with Supply and Transport Corps, may in future be granted district and privilege leave under the ordinary rules obtaining in the case of officers of the Indian Army and other leave under the rules applicable to Officers of the British Service in staff employ contained in Army Regulations, India Volume II, para. 226.

THREE GIRLS AND THE SIMPLE LIFE.

By the Youngest of them.

We had always longed to go to Monte Verita and the day had come for our wishes to be fulfilled. We picked up our belongings, and made tracks for the station, feeling for all the world like emigrants leaving their happy home for a strange, unexplored land. Monte Verita, I must explain, is a little place, just above Ascona on Lago Maggiore, where the people live a very simple life (*i.e.* like monkeys). We got to Locarno all right and there, being prudent, we laid in a supply of chocolate and butter. We wandered round the town waiting for the boat that was to take us to Ascona. There was nothing of particular interest to see, except the famous old monastery of Madonna del Sasso, but as we had all seen it before, and the entrance fee is a franc, we came to the conclusion that it would be better to stop down on the quay. Finally the boat turned up some twenty minutes late, (but that is the usual thing on the Italian Lakes) so we did not mind. There was a nice cool breeze when the boat started and we were getting quite cheerful; but Minnie who had once before paid a fleeting visit to the place, had painful recollections of having to walk for twenty minutes up-hill, a daunting prospect in the sultry summer heat. Unfortunately her memory wasn't playing her tricks either, for when we arrived at Ascona, we had to do exactly the same thing. It was a broiling hot day and we nearly died of heat apoplexy "all like that." Minnie explained in her best French that we were hungry and wanted our tea. He demanded the numbers of our beds. "Didn't even know that they were numbered," I remarked. "Do go and see like a dear," chorused Dolly and Minnie. So I departed on my errand of mercy. It was quite clear without numbers we were to get no tea. "19,20 and 21," I puffed out, when I returned and regained the power of speech. He then showed us two long rows of drawers, each numbered, so you searched till you had found the number that corresponded with your bed, pulled it open, extracted your tray, and then you could please yourself when or where you would partake of your simple meal. Minnie pulled hers out first. The excitement was intense. On her tray there were 15 little alluminium bowls, with something different in each. Dolly and I collected ours and marched triumphantly into the garden. At Monte Verita they give you nothing that grows under the earth, (no meat of course), and salt is an unknown thing, for according to their ideas it is most unhealthy to drink, and salt makes you thirsty. We were provided with two different kinds of bread, one of which is boiled for 32 hours in water. Needless to say a little goes a very long way. You were supposed to eat it with cocoanut-butter, but we didn't feel strong enough to tackle both at the same time so we turned our attention strictly to the fruit supply. I made a careful inspection of my tray, and discovered a bowl of stewed cherries. 'Might be worse,' I reflected. I think I scored there for Dolly only had rhubarb while Minnie looked long and sorrowfully at her supply of stewed bilberries. The others were luckier later on, for when we came to the nut stage, they had Brazils, while I only had the kind you give parrots. When we had finished, our trays were returned with many thanks to the gentleman in brown, who apparently was in charge of the food supply. We then made a personally conducted tour over the whole property of the Asconians, selected a dear little spot, far from the madding crowd, so to speak, and there settled down to spend a real restful afternoon. We had thoughtfully provided ourselves with a book apiece, and the chocolate that Minnie had purchased at Locarno was produced, divided and in due time eaten. But in this weary world there is no peace for the wicked. We hadn't been there more than half an hour, before an awful apparition bore down upon us, dressed in a species of Japanese kimona. After carefully selecting a fairly flat rock to sit on, she addressed herself to Minnie, apparently with a view to improving her English, which certainly was of the poorest. Notwithstanding the broadest of hints the good lady gave us clearly to understand, that she had no intention of moving and that this was a golden opportunity for getting an Eng ish lesson free of charge. "Time we went in, isn't it?" I asked Minnie. Carried *nem con.*, so in we went, meeting en route several of the shining lights of Ascona, all dressed alike in brown with long hair and ribbon. It was nearly seven and Dolly was getting anxious about dinner. Dolly has a noble, reliable appetite, and after all, five Brazil nuts and a bowl of rhubarb is hardly satisfying when taken in place of tea. So we made a raid on ourshelves, pulled them out, speculating as to what a Monte Verita dinner would be like. Imagine our horror on discovering, that all three were as bare as the proverbial cupboard. We sought out the Directress, clamouring for food. "Supper? Dinner! But you had your supper at 3 o'clock!" We retired crushed and broken into our hut, but Minnie produced with what is always called in plays "shout and flourish," the last slab of chocolate. When it was finished we sallied forth feeling at peace with the whole world (including even the Directress) to the eating house, where Minnie had discovered an old piano, and suggested dancing. Several kimona-clad females rose to the occasion, while one bashfully announced the fact that when she was young she had learnt a valse, which she thought she could play. Dancing was impossible in sandals so we shed them, and things went quite cheerily for about an hour, but by that time our feet stuck to the floor, so we had to give it up. Bed-time in Monte Verita is just when you feel inclined, so we put our chairs out on the lawn and watched the shutting up process. It was before we reached the top. "How inconsiderate to have built the wretched place on a mountain," groaned Dolly. "Soon be dead," I remarked consolingly. When we did arrive, Minnie settled things up with the lady Directress. We were given the sweetest little wood cabin with three rooms and a verandah all round. "Isn't this the limit? I wish we were going to stop for a month," I cried enthusiastically. We had a look round the place. It really was lovely perched up on a hill; the view of Lago Maggiore was splendid. "Let's go and change" said Minnie, so we retired into our hut and proceeded to array ourselves like the true Asconians. Being very patriotic (we had not perhaps realized the striking effect), our flowing garments were red, white and blue. We asked if we could have a bath. "Naturally," said the Directress, "would you like a sun, air, mud, or water one?" I looked up to see if she were joking, but not a smile appeared on her sunburnt countenance. Somehow the mud didn't appeal to us, so we fixed upon water. Twenty minutes later we re-appeared, feeling very nice and cool, but distinctly hungry. 'Let's go and have tea,' I suggested. We made a beeline for the big eating-house, and there we came face to face with the first male specimen that we had seen on the settlements. A weird person he was, too, dressed all in brown, his long curly hair hung half down his back tastefully tied with red ribbon bows. It was the heavenliest moonlight-night, and the reflection on the lake was perfect. It seemed a shame to go to bed, so we sat out and talked till getting on for midnight. We slept the sleep of the just, and arose with the lark (Does the lark arise at 8-30?) next morning. This time there was no mistake about "brekker." It was much the same as tea only all the things had changed places. It must have been the bilberry season, for we had them for every meal of the day, one time fresh, one time stewed and *vice versa*. Nothing exceptionally thrilling occurred that morning but in the afternoon we played Tennis on a grass court with Nature's best quality rubber-soled tennis shoes, and I here remark that it took three hours to get them anything like white again. After two sets they were a sweet shade of canary yellow. In the evening it struck us that probably our families were anxiously waiting to hear how we were getting on, so we spent a peaceful time writing to let them know that we were still alive and would perhaps be back the week after. "I wonder what they are doing at home," said Dolly next morning. "I believe you want to go back," I said scornfully. "Um," was all the answer I got. We had our baths and then went in for breakfast. "Bilberries again," said the disgusted Dolly. We strolled round aimlessly till 11. At Monte Verita there are only two things to be done, eat and bathe. We had only just finished eating, and we couldn't possibly be any cleaner, so time hung heavy on our hands. "I wonder when the boat leaves," said Minnie. There was a wild rush for a time-table which had been seen once before in the reading-room—"2-46" Dolly read out when the place had been found. "Oh there's heaps of time; come along," I cried.

"I reckon we won't stay our week out," remarked Minnie as we caught the 2-45 boat back and waved not wholly regretful adeiux to Ascona and the simple life.

LORNA.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

NEED OF RESIDENTIAL AREAS.

Inquiries from Government.

THE following letter has been addressed by Government to the Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust; the President, Municipal Corporation, Bombay; the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay; the Chairman, Millowners' Association; the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust and the Agents, G. I. P. Reilway, and B. B & C. I. Railway Companies :—

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to address you in connection with the numerous important schemes for the development of Bombay City and the improvement of communications in the Island that are now under consideration.

I am to refer, in the first place, to the difficulties that have arisen and which are daily forcing themselves more prominently into notice owing to the absence, in the past, of any comprehensive and well considered scheme for the development of Bombay Town and Island. As illustrations of this grave defect, it may be observed that the railways cut through the main lines of road communication leading out of the Island in such a manner as to very seriously inconvenience all traffic on these thoroughfares. A remedy has recently been suggested for the obstruction thus caused, by the creation of overbridges, at considerable expense. The railways have further been allowed to occupy both the eastern and western portions of Bombay although concentration on one portion might possibly be desirable not only in the interests of the trade of the Port, but more particularly for the benefit of residential areas. The B. B. & C. I. Railway carries cotton to Colaba, shutting off the Queen's Road from the sea, and necessitating the further transport of these large imports by bullock cart back through the Fort to the Docks.

Further, adequate provision for the accommodation of the wealthy classes who require houses, either in the Fort or on Malabar Hill and its vicinity, is no longer available. The result has been a rise of rents in recent years that threatens, if it continue unchecked, to render Bombay as a place of residence more expensive than London, having regard to the nature of the house accommodation provided in the two capitals. Simultaneously a marked increase has occurred in the rent paid by clerks and other members of the less wealthy class, who are now reduced to great straits in their endeavour to house themselves at a reasonable rate within reach of their daily objective. It is impossible at present to admit that the rents paid by either of these classes are such as might reasonably be expected for a town of less than one million inhabitants, occupying an island 11 miles in length. In the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council rents have been unduly increased by absence of adequate and suitable channels of communication, and by the resultant pressure on the area available. This general increase in the cost of house accommodation has seriously affected the working classes, who are now called on to pay from 3 1-2 to 5 rupees monthly for a small apartment. As a result hardship and insanitary overcrowding are inevitable

ON THE NORTH OF THE ISLAND.

These general remarks, it may be admitted, merely summarize matters of the common knowledge. In the light of such knowledge, the City Improvement Trust are considering schemes for broad thoroughfares and the development of areas in the north of the Island. The Port Trust, in connection with the new Docks scheme, is concentrating railway traffic on the eastern

the Trust are now approaching the inception of certain large schemes which are likely to engage their full resources for a period of some 20 years.

CONSIDERATION OF ALL INTERESTS.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is anxious that the larger schemes now under contemplation may bear the impress of a reasoned policy of the expansion on lines indicated above. With a view to ensure that this policy may be framed in accordance, so far as may be possible, with the various interests of the Municipality, the Chamber of Commerce, the Millowners' Association and the Port Trust, I am to invite, for His Excellency's consideration, a full expression of your views on the points summarized below:—

(1) With the object of adding to the areas available for occupation by the wealthy classes, is it desirable—

(a) to prepare schemes for the construction of residential areas in north of the Island.

(b) to effect reclamations in Back Bay, or

(c) to utilize Trombay,

or to adopt more than one of these remedies simultaneously?

(2) What are the immediate needs of the City in regard to channels of communication? Should these be met by the widening of Abdul Rahman Street, and other means aimed at providing broad northern and southern thoroughfares throughout the length of the Island?

(3) Is it desirable to adapt the Victoria Terminus for the reception of all main passenger traffic into Bombay?

(4) Can the local railway traffic be brought from Parel into the Victoria Terminus in future, along the existing G. I. P. route, from Parel, thus enabling B. B. & C. I. Railway to be dispensed with from Grant Road, onwards, or should the present B. B. & C. I. line be retained for the purposes of local traffic as far as—

(a) Marine Lines.

(b) Church Gate,

( ) Colaba?

(5) Assuming the existence of free and rapid communication by rail, tramway or otherwise, and the construction of two arterial thoroughfares running north and south, what areas on the Island are specially suited to the housing of—

(1) the middle classes who visit the Fort daily for employment.

(2) the labouring classes including the mill-hands and other factory employes?

(6) What special measures are necessary or desirable in the nature of the provision of cheap workmen's trains or workmen's tramways to enable the labouring classes to be cheaply accommodated in the frequented portions of the Island, where land is available on easy terms? Assuming that cheap fares can be arranged for traffic between certain hours, will the working classes be able to pay these fares and a rent adequate to give a reasonable return on the capital invested in accommodation scheme?

His Excellency the Governor in Council would welcome an early expression of your views on these points, in order that the policy which may be adopted should, so far as possible, be shaped in accordance with those views.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER CAMP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

AMARGARH, DECEMBER 11.

THE Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers, under the command of Lieut.-Col. H.H. Deane, have been in camp at this Station since Sunday last, the 8th instant., for their annual training, and the Camp has, on all hands, been voted a complete success. In former years, it has been the practice to have small detachments at different places on the line; but this year all available men have been concentrated in one Central Camp, and Amargarh Station was selected as it has certain natural features which make it very suitable for manœuvring. The men and officers come down by a special train from Bombay and other stations on the line, arriving in Camp on Sunday, the 8th December, where the tents had been pitched under the supervision of Sergeant-Major Wells. A preliminary parade was held that day, but the serious business of the week commenced on Monday, the 9th, the mornings being devoted to instruction in the new drill and rifle movements and the fore-noons to digging entrenchments and building block-houses, and generally placing the Station in a state of defence, while the after-noons have been occupied in the attack and defence practices to which the neighbouring hills admirably lend themselves. Considering that the men are drawn mostly from the ranks of the running and train staff and men in the workshops, they turned out some good work with the spade and shovel and their entrenchments would not disgrace the regular Tommy Atkins, while the block-house and defences would prove very useful if the men were on active service. There is no doubt that the old days of "glorified picnics" are past, and the men take more interest in a Camp of Exercise if they are given opportunities of practising the work they would probably be called upon to do if their services were required owing to war on the frontier or if there were disturbances in the country itself. On Tuesday the 10th a scheme was practised of which the general idea was that the district was supposed to be in a state of unrest and bands of 'Marauders' 200 strong from Dohad, were about, and contemplated making an attack on Amargarh Station with the object of looting it. The Officer Commanding at Amargarh gets wind of this and decides to move out halt his force to intercept the rebels. This gave the men ample opportunities for hill warfare on a small scale and for practising fire discipline, and both the attack and defence were carried out very creditably, the men entering into the spirit of the fray and doing their best to decimate the enemy. One section of the "Marauders" under an energetic subaltern managed to outflank the defenders and claimed to have stormed the Camp without losing a man, but judging from the conversation one overhears this matter will never be satisfactorily settled. On Wednesday ball ammunition was served out and field firing at a position represented by targets and falling plates was practised. Thus far the work has been very interesting and Captain Nash, the Adjutant, is to be congratulated on the success that has attended his efforts. Amargarh has a very fine climate at this time of the year and there is a "nip" in the air which makes one as hungry as the proverbial hunter. The Commissariat Department is in the hands of Mr. Morrell and the fact that the complaints are few and far between speaks for itself, while the catering for the Officers' Mess is being undertaken by Mr. Pereira from Bandra who has earned golden opinions. The following officers are in Camp Lt.-Col. C. Commelin V. D., Lieut.-Col. H. H. Deane, Capt. H. E. P. Nash, Capt. A. C. Owen, Lieutenants W. P. Pechey, C. G. Howsin, E. Condon, W. A. Radtee, G. H. B. Radcliffe, H. P. Ball, A. Mearns and A. D. Rollo.

DECLARING that she was a graduate of Vassar, and temporarily in distress, a girl was engaged as a cook by a family in Coffeyville, Kansas, says the "New York American." After serving the dinner she went to her room, and reappeared in a low-neck dress with a long train. She ate her own dinner, again went to her room, and reappeared in her kitchen dress to clean the dishes. Her engagement as cook lasted only three days, as she took so long to dress for meals that she never got all the dishes cleaned.

NOT ENOUGH RED ONES.

Look at your blood under a Microscope.

IN MODERN MEDICINE, one of the first things done to tell a person's condition, is to spread a drop of their blood on the microscopic plate and count the red corpuscles. It is now a known fact that in practically all disease, either those that have already appeared, or those that are approaching can be foretold largely by the number of corpuscles in the blood

An anæmic person with pale skin, thin cheeks, hollow eyes, will not have one fourth the number of red corpuscles. One of the best known tonics for such conditions, one that is prescribed by practically every physician, is Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS. This remedy has met with great success and is recommended by a number of the leading authorities. Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS are a powerful tonic, appetizer, digestive, red blood maker, flesh builder and general strengthener for the whole physical system. They are very useful in all run-down conditions, or during convalescing after illness. Price Rs 2 per bot. of 40 Pills; V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 1539, Market, Bombay, No. 2.

DECENTRALIZATION COMMISSION.

Proceedings in Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, December 12.

The Royal Decentralization Commission is holding its sittings in the Burma Secretariat. Eight witnesses, Official and Non-Official, have been examined. The European witnesses were not in favour of Advisory Councils and of District Boards composed of leading natives for the purpose of aiding District Officers in the administration of the country. They favoured the retention of monastic schools and regarded as injudicious the action of the Local Government in having formerly introduced from Bengal an officer for the post of Director of Public Instruction. They also favoured the granting of more powers to the Local Government for borrowing money and raising loans and protested against the Government of India imposing a restriction as to the time in which the Port Trust and the Municipality should invite tenders for loans from money markets of India. The policy of the Government of India of curtailing expenditure on public works of the province was protested against as it interfered with the development of the province. Objection was taken to uniformity in the set of rules being imposed in such Acts as the Poisons Act and the Petroleum Act. Questions were also asked soliciting expression of opinions for bringing District Officers in closer contact with the people of the country. One witness condemned the policy of the Secretariat staff being made to do more work than they could cope with. It was stated by him that the Secretariat was undermanned and overworked and increased staff was recommended. He also accused Government of wanting to make more profit from new productive works than what they could bring in.

The whole of the administrative machinery of the country was investigated to see where reforms could be introduced and delegation of powers being made to relieve the strain on the existing system. It was claimed that District Officers had no difficulty in mastering Burmese, the only main language of the country, and the tendency to appoint very junior Officers to Deputy Commissionerships was condemned. Better and improved railway communications to the Shan States was strongly advocated by merchants for the development of the trade of the country and opening it up. Burman witnesses recommended Advisory Councils and the conferring of greater spending powers on the Local Government and the improvement of the prospects of members in the subordinate service.

The Official witnesses did not wish to have District Boards as they had been tried and had died of inanition.

The Commission will sit to-morrow and on Saturday, and will go to Mandalay, probably on Sunday.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, DECEMBER 11.

The Thakore Saheb of Rajkote returned to-day by a Special train from Samlia in Rajputana where he had gone to be married. Cold winds sweep over the city making it very uncomfortable. Two men, a massal of Rajkote and a pointsman of the Railway line took ill through the excessive cold and were admitted into hospital.

Cotton seed fetches a very high price just now being Rs. 44 per khandy as against the former price of Rs. 22.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. C. E. L. Kappelhoff, Junior, to be Consul for the Netherlands at Aden.

Mr. J. Nissim, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Nasik, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. Nissim is also appointed, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, I.C.S, Assistant Collector in the district of Satara, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district and to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr. F. H. Warden, District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, is granted, with effect from the date of relief, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest the Assistant Political Resident at Perim "ex officio" with the following powers, namely:—(a) the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class as specified in section 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and (b) the power to pass sentences of whipping and the power to hold inquests, being additional powers with which a Magistrate of the Second Class may be invested under section 37 of the said Code.

The Assistant Political Resident at Perim to be "ex officio" a Justice of the Peace within and for the Island of Perim.

Mr. J. P. Orr, I. C. S., Collector of Ahmednagar, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on 1st February 1908, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to twenty-one months.

Mr. L. S. Osmaston, on return to duty, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Southern Division, Kanara.

Mr. A. G. Edie to be Divisional Forest Officer, Eastern Division, Kanara.

Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, I. C. S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

License to grant certificates of Marriages between Native Christians is granted to the Reverend R. G Greengrass of the Christian and Missionary Alliance.

Mr. R. D. Prior, M.A. (Cantab.), Educational Inspector, C.D., is granted privilege leave for one month and five days in continuation of the Christmas holidays.

Mr. M. H. Sowerby, M R. C. V. S., I.C.V.D., to act as Principal and Professor of Veterinary Science, Bombay Veterinary College, vice Major F. Joslen, I.C.V.D., proceeded on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. F. Ware to act as Assistant Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, vice Mr. M. H. Sowerby, M.R.C.V.S., pending further orders.

Mr. A. L. Coverton, M.A. (Oxon.), to act as Principal Elphinston College, Bombay, vice Mr. W.H. Sharp, M.A. (Oxon.), proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Karachi Artillery Volunteers.—Second-Lieutenant Marie Felix Desire John Sice to be Lieutenant vice Moore promoted, Dated 20th August.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Alister Forbes, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 23rd October.

1st Battalion, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.—Major William Ponsonby Johnson (Supernumerary List) resigns his commission Dated 26th October.

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.—Colonel Douglas French-Mullen, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Medical Officer, resigns his commission Dated 1st October.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.—Dermot Richard Southwell Bourke, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 28th October.

Major J. G. Hojel, M.B., I.M.S., is granted privilege leave of absence for three weeks with effect from the date of relief.

Second Lieutenant D. B. Langford, Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles, is granted one year's leave out of India with effect from the 23rd November.

Mr. A. X. Moraes, I. C. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent, and Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade temporary rank, is appointed Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach District.

On relief by Mr. Moraes, Mr. L. M. Bose, M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Northern Division for work under the Superintending Engineer on Special Duty.

On the arrival of Mr. Bose, Mr. K. S. Framji, B. A., L. C. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent and Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade temporary rank, is appointed Executive Engineer, Fuleli Canals District.

On relief by Mr. Framji, Mr. H. Wray, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Fuleli Canals to the East Khandesh District.

On relief by Mr. Wray, Mr. D. W. Herbert, M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the East Khandesh to the Karachi Canals District.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the 'ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady Waite, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper, Sold by Chemists, Grocers etc.

BOMBAY NATIONAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay National History Society took place at the Society's Rooms yesterday, the Rev Father Dreckmann, S. J., presiding:—

The election of the following 40 new members since the last meeting was duly announced:—Mr. J. H. Garrett I.C.S. (Ratnagiri); Mr. T. S. Gregson (Bombay); Mr. D. Reynolds, R. F. A. (Neemuchee); Mr. E. A. Boxall (Chiengmai, via Moulmein and Raheng); Mr. N. E. Reilly (Panjgur, Mekran Coast); Mr. Fred. E Vernede (Travancore); Mr. C. D. Baker (Bombay); Mr. L. Withinshaw (Vellore, Madras Pres.); Mr. F. W. A. Wells (Jhansi); Mr. C. D'Souza (Toungoo Burma); Mr. F. W. Hunt (Somaliland); Mr. J. G. F. Marshall, B. F. S. (Tovoy, Burma); Mr. H. M. Dvane (Dharwar); Mr. J. H. Stirling (Jodhpur,); Mr. C. M. McPerie I. F. S. (Sangor C. P.); Dr. A. Powell (Bombay); Capt C. R. Lloyd (Bombay). The Hon'ble General Logge, (Johore, Straits Settlements); Mr. E. S. Hearn (Bombay); Mr. W. H. Luck (Rajkote); H. H. Fatesingrao, Raja of Akalkote, (Kirse); Mr. C. V. Vernon I. C. S. (Hyderabad, Sind); Mr. P. B. Haig I. C. S. (Bombay): Mr. C. H. Stockley (Somaliland); H. E. Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G. C. I. E. (Bombay); H. E. Commodore Sir George Warrender (Bombay); Mr. J. W. Smith (Sialkote); Mr. C. W. Craig (Bhatinda, Punjab); Mr. H. W. E Forcyth B E (Bareilly); Mr. W. S. Rogers (Bombay); The Mess Secretary, 59th S in'e Rifles (Peshawar): Capt. J W. Garwood (Bombay); Mr. E. H. Lovell, R. A. (Attock); Mr. M. C. Gribbon (Kohat); Mr. E. J Jephson (Mingin, U. Chindwin, Burma); Mr. C. B Barton (Mingin, Upper Chindwin, Burma); Mr.C. H. Robert (Kindat, Upper Chindwin, Burma); Mr. R. W. D. Wallis (Mingin, Upper Chindwin, Burma) and The Secretary, Byculla Club, (Bombay).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. S. Millard, acknowledge receipt of the following:—

Contribution.	Description.	Locality.	Contributors.
Skin of a King Cobra.	Naia bungarus	Palanpur ..	Col G Hide Cates
2 Rock Lizards	Agama tuberculata	Kasauli ..	Col F W Thomson
A number of Butterflies.	.....	Darjeeling ..	Rev F Molles
1 Snake.....	Tropidonotus plumbicor	Dharwar ..	Mr C Hudson ICS
1 Snake.....	Coluber helena..	Kil Kotagiri..	Mr A M Kinloch
Shells of the Himalayan Snail.	Tellerarion decimint	Nagar Kulu.	Lieut W Osborn
1 Snake.....	Tropidonotus plecticr	Attock ..	Mr A McDonough
2 Sooee Partridges alive Some fishes	Amopeltis bonhami	Karachi ..	Mr W Clements
Single shot horn of Sambhar	.....	Persian Gulf.	Mr F W Townsend
1 Bat	Cervus unicolor	Umar C P ..	Mr S D Smith
17 Sea Snakes	Scotophilus Kuhlu	Karachi ..	Mr R Coombes
1 Monkey mouthed shark	Stegostoma tigrinum	Karwar ..	Mr C C Boyd, IOS
1 Eel.....	Muroeca sp	do	do
1 Snake	Pelodoxonodon macrops	do	do
2 Snakes	Coluber porphyraeus	....	Major F Wall IMS
2 do	Psamolynaster pulverulentus	....	do
3 do	Lachesis monticola	....	do
1 do	Lachesis jerdonii	....	Major F Wall IMS
3 do	Poliodontophis collaris	....	do
1 do	Zaocys nigromarginatus	....	do
3 do	Calliophis macclellandii	....	do
1 do	Tropidonotus Khasiensis	....	do
3 do	Tropidonotus parallelus	....	do
1 do	Trocodonotus hinulayanus	....	do
1 do	Amblycephalus monticola	....	do
2 do	Blythia reticulata	....	do
2 do	Bhabdops bicolor	....	do
3 do	Trachischi, unmonticola	....	do
2 do	Dinodon Septentrionalis	?	do
1 do	Ablabes frenatus	....	do
3 Lizards	Ophisaurus gracilis	....	do
4 do	Pycnolaemus gularis	....	do
2 do	Calotes jerdoni ..	....	do
2 do	Calotes versicolor	....	do
2 Snakes	Dipsas trigonata	Matheran ..	The Supt of Matheran
1 Indian Monitor,	Varanus bengalensis juo	Khandwa ..	Lieut-Col H B Bonatvala IMS
2 Snakes, alive	Tropidonotus piscator	Kil Kotagiri...	Mr A M Kinloch
1 Krait	Bungarus caeruleus	Matheran ..	The Supdt of Matheran
Some pressed Ferns	.....	Darjeeling ..	Col W B Ferris
3 Snakes	....	Dthala, Aden.	Capt H R Watson
2 Sharks juw	....	Aden ..	Mr H Seton-Karr
1 Snakes alive	Dipsas trigonata	Banda, U. P...	Mr St G de Carteret
	Simotes arnensis	do	do
1 Dhaman jew alive	Zamenis mucosus	Bombay ..	Mr N St Paul
2 Rats alive	....	Dharwar ..	Mr C Hudson ICS
7 do	.....	Phitora ..	Bombay Government
8 do	.....	Bhusawal ..	do
2 do	....	Jalgaon ..	do
7 do	....	Amalner ..	do
4 do	.....	Yeola ..	do
5 do	.....	Chaligaum ..	do
do	....	Pachora ..	do
11 do	.....	Shikarpur ..	do
8 do	....	Erandol ..	do
2 do	.....	Jamner ..	do
5 do	....	Dharwar ..	Mr C Hudson IOS
1 Red headed Bunting	Embriza luteola	Jhansi ..	Lt Col Thornhill
A number of pressed flowers & plants	.....	Chamba State	Capt R St J Gillespie RE
Some Scorpions alive	.....	Ratnagiri ..	Mr F W Townsend
1 Nodule	.....	Manora, Karachi ..	do
1 Viper	Echis carinata...	Hyderabad Sind ..	Capt H Harding RAMC
1 Snake	Simotes sp.....	Mansi U Burma ..	Mr D H M Boyle
2 Rats alive	....	Pithiora ..	Bombay Government
2 Leopard Cats alive	Felis bengalensis	Karwar ..	Mr W F Jardine
1 Snake	....	Mansi U Burma ..	Mr D H Boyle
1 Pat	....	Dindori ..	Bomby Government
4 Rats	....	Ratnagiri ..	Capt R W Anthony R IMS
9 do	....	Panch Mahals	Bombay Govt
1 Case with Mounted specimens of leaf Butterflies Showing mimicry	Kallima in achus and Kallima he sfieldi	....	Mr W S Millard
2 Snakes.	Polyodontophis Sp	Dinajpur E. B. S Rly ..	Col C T Peters IMS

MINOR CONTRIBUTIONS from Miss L. Moxon, Mr McWaters, Mr. A. Simcox, Mr. Tottenham, Mr. Collins Mr. D. Witt, Mr. J. M. Kerr, Mr. W. S. S. Rogers, Lt.-Genl. W. Osborn and Mrs. J. Adam, Mr. D. H. A Boya.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India, Botanical Series.

Studies in Root-Parasitism—Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Vol: II Nos. 4, 5 and 6.

Memoirs of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Vol: II Nos. 2, 3 and 4.

Smithson-an-Institution Bulletin 57. The Families and Genera of Bats, from the Smithsonian Institution.

Notes on the Porcupines of the Malay Peninsula and Archipelag, from the Smithsonian Institution.

Notes on Mammals of the Kankakee Valley, from the Smithsonian Institution.

Vierteljahrsschrift der Naturforschenden Gesellsch ft in Zurick.

Annuaire du Museo Zoologique de L'Academie Imperiale: des Sciences-de St Petersbourg Tome XI 1906.

Notes on the Pollinatiod or Flowers in India, by I. H. Burkill.

An Abnormal Branch of the Mango by I. H. Burkill

Records of the Geological Survey of India Vol. XXXV, Part 3, 1907.

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Anales do Musee da Congo Series V.

Catalogus Mammalium, by Dr. E. L. Trescssart Tomus I, II, and Supplement 1904 Purchased.

Synonymic Catalogue of Orthoptera Vols 1 and 11.

Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalenæ Vol IV.

A Monograph of the Calicidæ of the World by F. V. Theobald Vol VI.

Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalenæ in the British Museum, Vol XI.

A Guide to the Fossil Invertebrate Animals in the Department of Geology and Palæotology in the British Museum (Nat. Hit).

A Guide to the Fossil Reptiles Amphibians and Fishes in the Department of Geology and Palæontology in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.)

Guide to the Great Game Animals Ungulats in the Department of Zoology British Museum (Nat. Hist)

Recent Madreporaria of the Hawain Islands and Lasan by T. Wayland Vaughan.

Proceedings of the United States National Museum Vol XXXII, From the Smithsonian Institution.

The Families and Genera of Bats, by G. S. Miller From the Smithsonian Institution.

Contributions from the United States, National Herbarium, Vol: X Part 5, From the Smithsonian Institution.

Bulletin of the United States National Museum, No, 53 Part II, From the Smithsonian Institution.

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Herpetology of Japan and Adjacent Territor, by L. Stejneger, From the Smithsonian Institution.

Game, Shore Water Birds of India, by A. Le, Mesurier, presented by Mr. W. S. Millard.

Fauna of British India, Colesptera. Vol. I. presented by M. W S. Millard,

Transactions and Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute Vol: XXXIX, 1906.

Aids to the Identification of rats connected with Plague in India, from the Trustees of the Indian Museum.

Records of the Indian Museum Vol: I, Parts I. II and III 1907, from the Trustees of the Indian Museum.

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A Subdivision of the old genus Nesokia with descriptions of the three new members of the group and of a mus from the Andamans, Oldfield Thomas.

Instructions for collectors (Brit. Museum) No. 7. Blood-Sucking Flies, Ticks etc., E. E. Austen.

The Canadian Entomologist, Vol. XXXIX No. 10.

Revue Suisse de Zoologie annales de la Societe Zoologique Suisse.

Proceedings of the American Association for the advancement of Science, 1905-1906.

Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India, Chemical Series—The construction of Drains, Ganges at Pusa Vol, I. No. 5,

Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India Entomological Series. The more important insects injurious to Indian Agriculture, Vol I No 2

Madras Government Museum Bulletin Vol V No 3

Record of the Geological Survey of India Vol XXXV. Part 4.

A List of the Birds of Long Island N. Y.

Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New York.

The Indian Forester Vol XXXII No 9 and 10

Proceedings of the Agricultural Conference held at Bombay, 1906

The Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture, Bombay, on the experimental Work of the Mirpur Khas Agricultural Section 1906-1907.

Annual Report of Experimental Work of the Surat Agricultural Section 1906-1907.

Annual Report on the Experimental Work of the Dharwar Agricultural Section 1906-1907.

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Annual Report of the Experimental Work of the Bessein Botanical and Agricultural Section. 1906-1907.

Annual Report of the Experimental Work of the Ganeshkhind Botanical Section, 1906-1907.

Annual Report of the Experimental Work of the Nadiad Agricultural Section, 1906-1907.

Annual Report of the Mysore Government Museum for the year 1906-1907.

The Agricultural Journal of India, Vol, II Part III,—

Annalen des K K Naturhis torischen Hofmuseums

The Museums Journal, Vol, 7 Nos 3 and 4.

Aids to the Identification of rats connected with the Plague in India, with suggestions as to the collection of Specimens. W. C. Hossack M. D.

Australian Association for the advancement of Science, Sydney Section 1898.

New or Rare Australian plants in the National Herbarium, Melbourne Extracts. Victorian Naturalist Vol. XXIII No. 8.

Contributions to the Flora of Australia. Vict. Nat. Vol. XXIV. No. 3.

Unrecorded Introduced Plants (Vict. Nat. Vol. XXIV. No. 1.

The Negative Photoiaxis of Blow-fly Larvae. (Vict. Nat. Vol. XXIV, No. 3.

Contributions to the Flora of Australia No. 6—

On new or Rare Australian Plants in the National Herbarium, Melbourne (Vict. Nat. Vol. XXIV, No. 1).

Flora Simlensis, by Col. Sir Henry Collett, presented by Mr. C. W. Craig.

Curative value of a local infection with live Pysgenic germin Bubonic Plague by Dr. R Row, M. D. Presented by the author.

Effects of "salted" Plague toxin as a curative vaccine in man, by Dr. R. Row, M. D. Presented by the author

Bacillus Pestis in symbiosis with Staphylococcus pyogenes, by Dr. R. Row, M.D. Presented by the Author.

Some properties of Plague Toxin with special reference to the characters of a "Salted Plague Vaccine," by Dr. R. Row, M.D. Presented by the Author.

PAPERS READ.

The following papers were then read:—

1. A note on "Hura crepitans" (Sand box) found at Khandalla with specimens of flowers, fruit and seed, by Lt.-Col. K. R Kirtikar, I.M.S. (Retd.), F.L.S.

2. On some Bombay "Hydras," by Dr. A. Powell, M.B

3. Fleas and Plague, by E. L. Sale, I.C.S., with a note by Capt W Glen Liston, I.M.S.

4. A Gaur attacking and killing a man without provocation, Lt.-Col. H. V. Biggs, R. E.

The Meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the authors of the different papers, all of which will appear in the Society's Journal.

THE COLABA FIRE.

The Engineer's Widow and Orphans.

We have received the following on behalf of the widow and orphans of the Parsi Engineer, Mr. Gora, who lost his life in the recent fire at Colaba:—

Messrs. Gaddum & Co.....	Rs. 100
H. E. Sir G. Clarke	Rs. 50
Mr. L. M. Wadia (Ahmedabad) ...	Rs. 50
Mr. Meherali M. Fakira	Rs. 50
Mr. P. F. Fischer	Rs. 25
Messrs. Jaffer Joosab and Co	Rs. 25
Messrs Khambatta & Co	Rs. 25
Mr. Pramjiwandas Narandas	Rs. 25
The Staff of All-India United Insurance Co. Ltd	Rs. 22
Mr. E. F. Allum	Rs. 20
Mr. A. P. Pooley	Rs. 5
Messrs. Cowasji and Dadabhoy Thanawalla and Co.	Rs. 5

WEEKLY PLAGUE RETURN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 12.

The returns of plague for the week ending the 7th instant, to-day published, show a total of only 3430 deaths in the whole of India. Of these 1,986 were in the Bombay Presidency, 47 in the Mysore States, 291 in the Punjab, 211 in the United Provinces, 125 in the Central Provinces and Berar, 113 in Bengal, 97 in the Madras, 57 in Burma, 89 in Hyderabad State, 31 in Central India, 2 in North-West Frontier Province, and 2 in Kashmir.

MR. CHANG, who represents China in the current negotiations regarding the Lhasa connection and the evacuation of the Chumbi Valley, is in residence in Calcutta, where he is likely to remain during the cold weather. With him is associated a Tibetan Shape, who is one of the Lhasa Council of Four.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Dec. 10 was 661, giving a death-rate of 33·13 per annum per thousand as against 33·02 the corresponding period of last year, and 40·76 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 64 died from fevers, 8 ; plague, 2 ; small-pox, 3 ; measles ; 1, cholera ; 4, leprosy; 52, phthisis ; 39, diseases of the nervous system ; 163, affections of the respiratory organs ; 47, diarrhœa ; 10, dysentery ; 38, still-born ; 117, old age and debility ; 13, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 15 ; Brahmin, 14 ; Lingaet, 5 ; Bhattia, 8 ; Hindus of other castes, 289 ; Hindus low caste, 72 ; Musalman, 171 ; Parsees, 19 ; Jew, 5 ; Native Christian, 15 ; Eurasian, 2 ; European, 7 ; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 493 as against 400 the corresponding period of last year, and 450 the average over the past five years.

WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE we are told; but it cannot be denied that Holloway's Pills are the greatest wonder of modern times. They correct bile, prevent flatulency, cleanse the liver and purify the system, strengthen the stomach, increase the appetite, invigorate the nerves, promote health, and reinstate the weak to an ardour of feeling never before experienced. The sale of these Pills throughout the globe astonishes everybody, convincing the most sceptical that there is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills for removing the complaints incidental to the human race. They are indeed a oblising to the afflicted, and a boon to those who suffer from disorders, internal or external. Thousands of persons have testified that by their use alone they have been restored to health, after other remedies had proved unsuccessful.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A collection of some 50 people congregated on the flats near the Jackal Club at day-break yesterday morning. The atmosphere was pleasantly cool and a good morning's sport was anticipated. As soon as the dawn had broken sufficiently, the Master made a move towards the covert, which has now a large brick-field adjoining it. On our way there more than one sportsman was seen sampling the "lopping" capabilities of his steed over the new wall which surrounds the brick-field, but there was very little time for "larking," as the pack very soon told us in no uncertain manner that a jackal was prowling about in this vicinity. Rushing away from the wood with a perfect chorus of "music," hounds lead us at a rare pace across a fine stretch of galloping ground as far as the steep hill at Chuckle. Straight up the hill they go without any hesitation, and down on the far side into the fringe of the Bomanwadi Valley. The sharp stones and steepness of the hillside rendered it next door to impossible for horses to keep pace with them, but when once in the rice-fields beyond, the country was just what a good hunter loves, and without needing much encouragement our horses continue in the wake of the pack as fast as their legs will carry them. Before reaching the Tulsi Main water pipe we are once more on even terms with the hounds, and swerving to the right the chase is carried on to the left of the village of Sahar. Some fairly "choice" melon ground in this neighbourhood necessitates our riding with a certain amount of caution, but having once left this dangerous ground behind us the hunt is kept up along a grand tract of paddy-fields, many of the banks of which require our horses to jump very big, until we reach a deep and wide nullah. The winding nature of this now happily dried up, water course forced some people, who had unfortunately taken a particular line, to go down and up it no less than three times, but having at last got satisfactorily on the far side up, some good grass-fields, fenced with sharp cactus hedges had to be negociated. Time did not admit of thinking much of the size of them, as hounds were running at remarkable speed, and our horses had to do their utmost to live with them. The jackal seemed to have set his mask for the Powai Hills, and doubtless he did so, but the pace of the hounds was too much for him, as some distance before reaching the Backwater they overtook him and killed him in the open. It is not often in our cramped hunting country that a kill in the open occurs, as there are so many places in which a done jackal will attempt to hide from his pursuers, but the pace of the pack during the first run yesterday morning was something quite out of the common, and it is no wonder that they put an end to their quarry before he was able to get a very long distance away. The first hound to reach the jackal fell head over heels over him in his eagerness to satisfy his boodthirsty nature, but the rest of the pack were not far behind him, and together performed the work he had endeavoured to do single-handed. Time being well in hand the Master elected to back back to Sahar and draw the gorse between the village and the Andheri Road. His action met with success and the pack were able to own to the line of another jackal. Running away from the covert the hounds keep parallel with the water pipe until reaching the Andheri Road, where a somewhat prolonged check occurred. It seemed as if they were going to lose all trace of the "varmint", as the effect of the sun was beginning to make the ground very dry, but the huntsman cast his pack in various directions, and at last one hound spoke to the scent. The rest of the pack follow him, and joining in the "music", they continue the hunt across the Andheri Road and along a lengthy stretch of rice-fields beyond. Up a grassy hill they go, and we have hopes of reaching once again the Marole caves, but when dipping down into the valley with the dark looking caves in front of us, the jackal attempts to elude his pursuers by creeping into a thick cactus-hedge, and the hunt is accordingly brought to a termination. The second gallop was a pleasant one, but it lacked the exceptional speed of the first. We however had had a very enjoyable morning and every body is singing the praises of the pack, as even at this very early part of the season they have been responsible for no less than 5½ brace of jackals. One was glad to welcome in the hunting field many members of His Majesty's Navy, whose ships happen at the moment to be in Bombay Harbour. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is a regular follower of our hounds, and yesterday morning he brought with him one of the chaplains of his fleet. The excellent horsemanship shown by this latter gentleman brought many happy recollections to our minds of those fine old English sportsmen, the Fox-hunting Parsons, who unfortunately, owing chiefly to the present agricultural depression, are not nowadays to be seen so frequently leading the way across the country behind a pack of hounds.

JACKAL.

BOMBAY 1ST EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 14TH DECEMBER.

HORSES LEFT IN.

After declaration of forfeit at 6 p. m. on Thursday, 12th, December:—

THE DECEMBER PLATE—5 furlongs. Lady-Lomond, The Earl, Peria Doray, Vocalist, Sir Galahad, and Gunner.

THE ARAB PLATE—7 furlongs, The Barb, Poseidon, Scarlet, Herricul, Melbourne, Makhjoom, Hadee Idbas, Dhafer, Kastantin, Kr

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PRINCESS CHARLES' TROUSSEAU.

If all the world loves a lover, a royal lover is even more popular than those born in the "rank and file" of humanity writes our Paris lady correspondent and a royal trousseau represents in feminine eyes the summum bonum of sartorial and modistic excellence. Princess Charles of Bourbon has her full quota of charming dresses, Madame Vignon, 182, rue de Rivoli, having been responsible for a number of these, in addition to the dresses of several of the royal guests. The wedding gown, which has already become a matter of history, was carried out in white satin charmeuse, with huge branches of orchids embroidered in silk and chenille, a long trial of orange blossoms starting from the shoulder and falling almost to the foot of the skirt, while the lovely bridal veil, which almost completely covered it, was carried out by the Maison Lefebure, 8, rue de Castiglione, in the most exquisite point d'Angleterre, with the arms of the royal houses of France and Bourbon worked upon it. Next in interest to the wedding dress, and that worn on the occasion of the signing of the contract —which was of pale rose pink "crepe mistral," embroidered in fleurs nacrees in floss silk, the bodice being almost hidden under priceless old Valenciennes lace—the gown which will be worn on the occasion of the arrival in Madrid takes high rank among the many exquisite examples of the couturiere's art, This is carried out in matic cloth, adorned with a striking embroidery worked on Grecian tulle of the same shade, the bodice fitting with glove-like smoothness in front, while the cloth is slashed up on either side from the shoulder to the waist, and caught together again with motifs of passementeri , just allowing a peep of the darker velvet underneath. The skirt is distinguished by groups of pleats which appear below the hips, and are caught at the head with motifs of embroidery, while they are released lower down, giving width and amplitude to the hem.

AN EXQUISITE COURT GOWN.

The lovely Court gown, likewise included in the trousseau, is fashioned of ivory satin Beatrice, the front being richly embroidered in relief, while the design simulating palm branches, is carried out in silver and crystal, which lose themselves in the folds of the jupe, and continue round the hem. The Empire bodice is trimmed with exquisite old point d'Angleterre, which falls in soft folds from the shoulders, and is held in place by small palms embroidered to match the skirt. The magnificent Court train is of ivory satin, made in the form of a fan, the sides of which—starting from the centre of the bodice—fall in cascades, trimmed with large sprays and motifs of silver and crystal Empire embroidery. Another item of the trousseau is a dinner gown of maize-coloured satin lumiere, fashioned with a Directoire coat of soft chiffon velours, embroidered in flowers and motifs, worked on gold tulle, which produces a lovely effect, the front of the coat being trimmed with old lace, while the waistband is carried out in gold ribbon. The same embroidery is repeated in the form of a wide ondule band round the bottom of the skirt, with large embroidered roses and motifs in relief.

TROUSSEAU GOWN OF BLUE MOIRE.

Several shades of blue have likewise found their way into the royal trousseau, a reception gown of pale blue moire souple representing a very notable example. The corsage of this gown is arranged in folds crossing under the bust over a gilet of velvet and embroidery, while large motifs of the same embroidery hold the folds in place. The sleeves are small and draped horizontally, and the skirt is perfectly plain and tight-fitting over the hips, with deep pleats, commencing half way down, which are held in place with embroidery motifs forming branches of velvet foliage, the same broderie being continued round the hem.

EVENING WRAPS TRIMMED WITH CASCADES OF LACE.

To turn to other matters, some charming touches are being given to the evening wraps of to-day, which nearly always consist of wide panels of lace, cut up all round with a narrow hem of dark fur. These are caught at the throat with a couple of huge golden roses, fashioned with silver leaves, from which depends a flounce of deep cream lace, accordion-pleated and gathered into a veritable cascade. To be strictly up to date, this cascade must be fashioned of real dentelle, and as nearly a dozen yards are frequently required to give it the requisite fulness, this item adds considerably to the cost of the wrap. As a matter of fact, a few yards of good lace are nowadays almost as useful as the conjurer's rabbit or stock of paper shavings, so many parts are they called upon to play in the scheme of modern dress, and so easily can they be manipulated into some form which accords with the fancy of the day. The little three-cornered handkerchief frill of lace is introduced indiscriminately as a jabot or an epaulette, the requisite finish being almost invariably supplied by a heavy tassel in gold or silver, or dyed some shade to match the gown.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

474—Detail for the week ending Saturday the 14th inst.

To-day Friday the 13th—Recruits of the current season will parade at Head Quarters at 7 p.m.

475—Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 16th instant.

476—Enrolment—The undermained having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows :—

No 6216 Vol K McGregor, No 6217 Vol R Carr, and No 6218 Vol H Stevenson, "A" Coy, and No 6219 Vol J M Pereira, "D" Coy.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

360 DRILLS.

No 1 Company—Saturday the 14th instant at 4-30 p.m. Parade at B V A Club and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for 6" Gun Drill.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets
No 2 Company—6" B L Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort as follows :—
Saturday the 14th instant at 5 p.m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

362 RANGE.

The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 15th instant.
Ranges 200 and 500 yards.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

HOUSEWIFE'S TREASURE.

ZAM-BUK PROVES ITS USEFULNESS IN THE HOME.

Mrs. H. Waddington, of 11, Westbourne Place, Manningham, Bradford, has several excellent reasons for her gratitude to Zam-Buk, the handy home healer. She says:—

"I scalded my hand with boiling fat, and having some Zam-Buk by me, smeared it over my hand and kept the place wrapped up all day. When I took the cloths off I was astounded to find that the place had healed, and was only a little red. It was soon quite better.

"I was taking a pan of coals upstairs, when I fell over a step on the landing with the result that my finger was very badly crushed under the pan. I kept on doctoring it but it did not get better. The doctor said the bone was damaged, but I have since had the place treated with Zam-Buk and it has quite healed.

"I have also used Zam Buk to cure a very bad leg. The heat used to make me very bad indeed and owing to the intense itching I could not help scratching, and I was afraid of bleeding to death I used Zam-Buk and this has been the means of growing new skin over the place. I am now absolutely cured."

Zam-Buk is healing soothings and antiseptic Nature's own healing balm.

All Chemists and medicine vendors sell Zam-Buk at Re. 1 and Rs. 2-4 per pot, or it may be had post free and packed free from the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square Calcutta, on receipt of prices Rs. 1-2 and Rs. 2-8 per pot.

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Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 13th Dec. 1907.

BY THE WAY.

"FACTS FOR LONDONERS."

The London Reform Union has just published a pamphlet with the above title, giving a number of statistical and other facts relating to the Metropolis. Some of these facts are striking. We make a few quotations at random. For instance: In London one person in every three dies in a workhouse, hospital, or lunatic asylum. In 1904, out of 74,990 deaths in London (44,039 being over twenty years of age), 13,950 were in workhouses or workhouse infirmaries, 9,780 in voluntary hospitals, 1,105 in the Metropolitan Asylums Board's hospitals, and 2,120 in lunatic and imbecile asylums, or altogether 26,955 in public institutions. considering that comparatively few of these are children, it is probable that one in every two London adults will be driven into these refuges to die, and the proportion in the case of the manual labour class must, of course, be much greater

PUBLIC-HOUSES.

There were licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors in London by retail at the annual Licensing Sessions, 1906, 5,018 public-houses; 1,946 beer or wine houses; 470 hotels, restaurants, and refreshment-rooms; and 72 theatres and music and concert halls. Of public-houses and beer-houses alone there are 11 to the acre and one to every 651 inhabitants, but very unequally distributed. There are also 2,777 "off-licences." The average rateable value of each public-house is £276; of each beer or wine house, £70; of each hotel, £2,238; of each restaurant, £560; of each theatre or music or concert hall, £2,391.

THE CITY GUILDS.

Property worth at least £20,000,000, "clearly belonging to the people of London," says the pamphlet, is still secretly administered by the 1,500 members of the self-appointed "Courts of Assistants" of the seventy-four "Livery Companies," the ancient trade guilds of the City of London. The total property of these companies, including their valuable plate, halls, &c., was estimated by the Royal Commission on the City Livery Companies (which reported in 1884) to be worth about £15,000,000 in 1879-80, and be then producing an income of £750,000 to £800,000 a year. They also estimated that the capital value would rise to £20,000,000 in the next twenty-five years (see their Report. p. 30,) which would make their income at the present time about £1,000,000 a year.

LONDON'S HOSPITALS.

London's sick are provided for in twelve great general hospitals with medical schools, eleven smaller general hospitals, eighty-seven special hospitals, forty-one provident and thirty-eight free dispensaries, thirty-two workhouse infirmaries and sick asylums, forty-two Poor-Law dispensaries, and eleven public hospitals for infectious diseases, and a considerable number of convalescent-homes at the seaside and elsewhere. "These 273 separate institutions," it is stated, "compete with one another for funds, for patients, for doctors, for nurses, and for students. They are distributed geographically over London without regard to present local necessities; nor does a proper system of co-operation exist among them."

THE "MAKER" OF WESTERN CANADA.

The Canadian organisor of the "All-Red Route" is now in London. From 1896 to 1905 Mr. Clifford Sifton was Minister of the Interior in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Cabinet. He established a unique system of national advertisement, which led to the present "boom" in the Canadian West. When he took office Canada was receiving from twenty to thirty thousand immigrants annually. To-day she has almost reached the figure of 300,000, and still it grows. More than any other single man Mr. Sifton can claim to be the "maker" of Western Canada. Now he has turned his energy and constructive power to the "All-Red Route," and the fact that he is in charge of it is to Canadians a guarantee of its success.

EMERSON AND A DISORDERLY MEETING.

In the late Mr. Moncure Conway's Autobiography there is a story of Emerson which is of special interest in this present era of interrupted meetings An Abolitionist gathering at Tremont Temple, Boston, was invaded by opponents who prevented any speaker from gaining a hearing. Presently, at the request of Wendell Phillips, Emerson came to the front of the platform. He stood there with such beaming composure that there was a break in the roar He began: "Christopher North—you have all heard of Christopher North." The rowdies in the audience were at once disarmed by this assumption of their literary knowledge, and listened in perfect silence to Emerson's illustration and argument.

THE IMAGINATION OF AGASSIZ.

While studing at Harvard Mr. Moncure Conway attended the lectures of Agassiz, of whom he relates a characteristic incident. The scientist was lecturing one day on some fossils of satrians, just added to his collection As he proceeded to compare the extinct forms with contemporary fauna he became more and more animated, and his face reddened with excitement. At last he said: Gentlemen,—I ask you to forgive me if to-day I end my lecture at this point, although the hour is not out. I assure you that while I have been describing these extinct creatures they have taken on a sort of life; they have been crawling and darting about me; I have heard their screaming and hissing, and am really exhausted I regret it, gentlemen, but I trust you will excuse me. The class gave a hearty cheer, and Agassiz bowed and disappeared.

A GREAT ACTOR'S DEBUT.

"Old Boy," writes it was while a pupil at Giggleswick, that Sir John Hare made his debut as an actor. Hare (whose name, I fancy, in those days was 'Fairs') left Giggleswick but a few years before I became a pupil, in the middle sixties; and I remember hearing many stories of his cleverness and versatility. His prentice stage effort came about in this way. Some private theatricals were being got up at the neighbouring Anley Hall; and young Hare (or Fairs) was persuaded, after much reluctance, to take the very minor part of a footman who had only one line to speak. At the rehearsals the schoolboy, who proved to be the only one of the cast who knew (it must have been instinct) how a play ought to be produced, was promptly appointed stage manager, a dignity which was added to when at the last moment the player of the leading role was unable to appear, and Hare was installed in his place. The play was a signal success; the schoolboy won the chief laurels; and from that day he lived for the stage, of which he has proved such a distinguished ornament."

HUMOUR AT SCHOOL.

Among some specimens of humour at school, contributed to the "Pall Mall Magazine" by Mr. H J. Barker, we find the following, which shows that some children may be quick and clear when dealing with the concrete, though dull with the abstract. One of his Majesty's Inspectors was examining a class of young boys in mental arithmetic. "Now, my boy," he said, pointing to a corduroyed youngsters in front, "how many do five and four make?" The lad scratched his head, looked inquiringly at the ceiling, but gave no answer. "Look here," said the gentleman, "supposing I first gave you five rabbits, and then afterwards gave you another four. How many rabbits would you then have altogether?" The boy turned his eyes upwards again for a moment and then cried out confidently, "Just ten, sir!" "Ten, you dunce!" said the inspector sharply, "how ever do you make that out!" "Coz, sir, I've got a rabbit of my own at home!"

STRANGE—BUT TRUE.

"You say the officer arrested you while you were quietly minding your own business?" "Yes, your worship. He caught me suddenly by the coat collar and threatened to strike me with his truncheon unless I accompanied him to the station." "You were quietly attending to your business; making no noise or disturbance of any kind?" "None whatever." "It seems very strange. What is you business?" "He's a burglar, your worship," said the constable.—"Globe."

A CANADIAN PROFESSORSHIP FOR DR. PERRIN.

When the Tariff Reformers take office they must put a prohibitive tax upon the export of British organists, or we shall lose all our leading exponents of ecclesiastical music. Not long ago Mr. Edward Lemare, who made the musical services at St. Margaret's Westminster, so widely renowned, was captured by the Americans; and now it is announced that Dr. H. C. Perrin, the brilliant organist and choirmaster of Canterbury Cathedral, has been appointed Professor of Music at McGill University, Montreal. Dr. Perrin came from the future cathedral of St. Michael, Coventry, to Canterbury, in succession to Dr. Longhurst, During his ten years' tenure of office he has vastly improved the singing at Canterbury Cathedral.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCES.

First F.: "Ah, but 'ow do'ee goo on yur pigs?"
Second F.: "Oh, I gies 'em plenty o' straw."
First F.: "Ah, but 'ow do'ee goo on when it's a bad year for straw?"
Second F.: "Well, when it's bad year for straw, and there ain't much straw about, well, there ye be!"
First F.: "Ay, that's right enough."
Second F.: "But when its a good year for straw, and there's plenty o' straw about, well, there ye be agen!"
First F., "Ay, that's right enough, that is!"—"Punch."

On arriving at Grays County Court Judge Tindal Atkinson discovered that he had left the key of his wig and robe case behind. He explained his predicament to the barristers present, and began the business in his ordinary dress.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

COTTON IN THE U. P.

In canal districts sowings of cotton began at the usual time, *i. e.*, in May or early in June, with the help of irrigation; elsewhere they were greatly delayed as general rain did not set in till the end of the third week of July. The rain continued over most of the provinces until the last week in August, when it stopped altogether in the chief cotton-growing tracks, and dry west winds began to blow, with the result that the cotton crop which could not be watered dried up in most places.

Area.—When the first forecast was issued early in August sowings were still in progress. The district reports received at that time were very pessimistic and were unanimous in predicting a substantial reduction on the last year's area: but the crop returns based on field to field inspections, which have now been received, show that these estimates were unusually wide of the mark. The total area of the present year amounts to 14,42,874 acres compared with 14,73,047 acres returned last year. The Meerut division shows a decrease of 38,262 and Allahabad, of 26,213 acres; but an increase of 11,266 acres occurred in Agra, of 7,571 acres in Rohilkhand and of 16,018 acres in Lucknow. The net decrease for the Province amounts to only 30,173 acres or two per cent. Compared with the average areas of the preceding five and ten years the present year's area shows an increase of 24 and 33 per cent. respectively.

Condition—The irrigated cotton crop received little or no injury from the prolonged drought and the yield has been good varying from 75 to 125 per cent. of the normal; the quality of fibre also is report to be good. But the dry crop withered in most places and the outturn obtained from it has been very poor—from one-eighth to one-fourth of the normal. Talking both irrigated and dry crops together the yield of cotton in the Meerut and Agra divisions is estimated at about 55 per cent. of the normal; in Rohikhand at 50 and in Allahabad and Lucknow at about 35. In the remaining divisions cotton is not grown to any appreciable extent. For the province as a whole the crop is estimated at 50 per cent. of the normal compared with 120 last year.

Outturn.—The total outturn of this year's cotton crop is estimated at 2,61,000 bales of 400lbs. each compared with 6,34,000 estimated last year. The decrease amounts to 373,000 bales of 59 per cent. Owing to the damage caused by drought in adjoining provinces the imports of cotton into this province are likely to be curtailed. If they are taken about one-half of their usual figure, i. e., at 20 millions pounds the total quantity available comes to 124 millions of pounds. The mill consumption is estimated at 52 millions, and as prices of food grains are very high the local consumption other than in mills will probably be much lower than usual and may be taken at about ten millions pounds. This leaves a balance of 62 millions of pounds or about eight lakhs of maunds for export. The last year's crop was unusually heavy and stocks are probably still available for export from that year's crop also.

The price of cleaned cotton on 15th November 1906 and 1907 is given blow for three selected marts. In Cawnpore it is this year higher than on the same date last year by one rupee per maund; in Agra by one rupee twelve annas and in Hathras by one rupee and eight annas.

Marts.	Prices of cleaned cotton per maund. 15th Nov. 1906. Rs. a. p.	15th Nov. 1907. Rs. a. p.
Cawnpore	17 12 5	18 13 2
Agra	16 0 0	17 11 6
Hathras	15 4 0	16 12 0

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay "Government Gazette" December 12.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr S A Sabne, Mahalkari, petha Mahabaleshwar in the district of Satara, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr Madhav Hari Limaye to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sangamner, vice Mr Gopinath Mahipat Kharkar, on deputation to the office of the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, or pending further orders.

Mr Kavasha Khurseiji Sunavala, Acting Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, Malvan, to act as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Malvan.

Mr Narayan Balkrishna Majumdar, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Vengurla, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Malvan.

Mr E F Rego, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Belgaum, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge Vengurla.

Mr Virabhadrappa Basappa Halbhavi, B A, LLB, to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Belgaum.

Mr Gunvantrai Gulabrai Desai, Huzur Deputy Collr and Magte of the First Class in the dist of Thana, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in sec 260 and to order released convicts to notify residence under sec 565 (1) of the Code of C P.

Mr Gurbamal Manghirsing, Registrar of the Court of Small Causes, Karachi, is granted privilego leave for two months and eleven days from the date of the termination of the ensuing Christmas holidays, with permission to prefix the Christmas holidays to his leave.

Mr Thawardas Rahumal to act as Registrar of the Court of Small Causes, Karachi, during the absence on leave of Mr Gurbamal Maughirsing or pending further orders.

Mr Thawardas Rahumal, of 1887 the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, to exercise within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes, Karachi, the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits of which the value does not exceed Rs. 20.

Mr G DeLuna, BA, to act as Assistant to the Commissioner, Central Division, during the absence on deputation of Mr Phirozshah Pestanji Jehangir, or pending further orders.

Mr. Gurupadapa Dhondapa Patil residing at Mamdapur, is appointed, with effect from the 15th Dec. to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, within the limits of the Bijapur Taluka in the Bijapur Dist. vice Mr. Shankrapa Shivappa Kakhandki, resigned.

Mr. Bhaskar Hari Sathaye, B.A., LL.B., to practise as a Pleader in the Poona Dist.

Mr. B. W. Kissan, I. C. S., delivered over and Mr. A. R Bonus, I. C. S., received charge of the office of Collr. Dist. Magte, and Political Agent, Surat, on the 27th Nov.

Mr E. H. Waterfield, I. C. S., Special Officer, Salsette Building Sites, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 5th inst. or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Vaman Balaji Oka, Head Karkun, taluka Bhiwndi, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka during the absence of Mr. Mahadeo Ramchandra Marathe on privilege leave for one month or pending further orders.

Mr Vishun Vithal Deobalkar, Head Karkun, taluka Peint in the Nasik Dist. (pay Rs 50), acted as Mamlatdar of the same taluka from the 1st to the 7th Aug both days inclusive, being the period intervening between the departure of Mr Shivram Sadashiv Pitambare and the arrival of Mr Lakshman Bagaji Goge.

Mr E G Torner, M A, I C S, delivered over and Mr A M T Jackson, M A, I C S, received charge of the office of Collr and Dist Magte and Political Agent, Nasik, on the 30th Nov

Mr S R Arthur, I C S, delivered over and Mr H L Painter, B A, I C S, received charge of the office of Collr and Dist Magte and Political Agent, Satara, on the 29th Nov

Messrs L C Swifte, I C S, and W C, Shepered, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Collr and Dist Magte of Bijapur on 30th Nov.

Privilege leave for three months combined with three months' leave on private affairs is granted to Mr A B Bavdekar, Chitnis to the Collr of Kolaba, with effect from 1st Jan.

Messrs G D Panse, C S, and L C Swifte, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Collr and Dist Magte Kanara, on 3rd Dec

The following substantive and substantive pro tem. appointments of Mamlatdars are notified:—I From 13th July in consequence of Mr D R Mobedji's deputation—Mr B B Donde to be substantive pro tem Fourth Grade From 30th Oct in consequence of Mr R Y Choubal's deputation—Mr S K Nadkarni to be substantive pro tem Fourth Grade,—From 9th Nov Mr G L Gajendragadker to be substantive pro tem Fourth Grade vice Mr S K Nadkarni reverting acting Mamlatdar

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces a natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

THE CENSOR AND THE STAGE.

Play-writers, play-actors, and play-producers, playgoers, and play-readers have been much agitated by the recent coming of the Examiner of Plays betwixt the wind and their nobility. Much ink has been spilt in declaring in good set terms that the Censorship must cease, that the drama must no longer be left at the mercy of an individual's judgment—just as if the whole matter had not occurred before; prohibition, indignation, and the declaration that now things must be changed! Those whose memories go back some sixty years—octogenarians who took a youthful interest in the drama—may recall that history is repeating itself with unusual particularity. Some notes from a contemporary consideration of a case that happened in the dim antiquity of 1844 may bring home to present-day protestors the fact that after sixty years of the blaring of trumpets the red-tape wall around the Examiner of Plays remains intact.

SIXTY YEARS AGO.

"Throughout the chequered history of its past vicissitudes, the English-acted drama never stood in such peril as it does at the present moment. . . . . This is the very time, O Public, when the Examiner of Plays prohibits the representation of a new five-act comedy, after all the preliminary arrangements had been made for its production, the stage swept, and the chairs set! Possibly, O public of ours, you may never have heard of the existence of such a valuable officer as the Examiner of Plays. Possibly, O Public, you did not know that you had so enlightened a servant to see after your theatrical pleasures; little suspecting that when you went to the playhouse of an evening, to stretch yourself and yawn off your superfluous claret, what care had been taken beforehand by that unknown, but most diligent keeper of your taste to avert the chance of having your morals, or your politics, shocked or corrupted. Be informed, therefore, for the first time, if it be so, that you really have such an excellent person in your train, and be grateful, as you ought to be, accordingly It may undoubtedly seem very strange to you, you great many-headed monster, that you are considered to be incapable of judging for yourself in such matters, as if you had not arrived at years of discretion, although it is admitted on all hands that you have attained a swinging majority. You may think yourself aggrieved, but you know nothing about it, and must in this, as you have in many a like case, submit to be whipped, and put to stand in a corner till you beg pardon, or drop into a happy oblivion of your juvenile troubles. Go to bed, naughty public, while the elder wisdom of the Lord Chamberlain's officer sits up late o' nights planning innocent recreations for you."

TYRANNY AND HUMBUG.

The writer goes on to say, "We knew we were not living in Russia, and had a faint suspicion that we were breathing a tolerably free and healthy atmosphere"—but the suspicion was evidently unfounded, the comedy had been prohibited by the despotic powers vested in the Examiner of Plays, beyond which author, manager, actors, and public had and have no appeal! It is pointed out that the Censorship has the worst effect upon our dramatic literature: "The mere liability of the dramatist to the irresponsible operations of this invisible tribunal—the sample hanging of the sword over his feast of hope and endeavour, is quite enough to destroy the germ of fancy in his brain, and make him pitch his unfinished work into the fire. It is worse than the thunder which makes cattle go mad, and turns honest home-brewed into vinegar But this is not all. If the Examiner of Plays were to put a stop to the authorship of plays, making his own office a farce, the ground of complaint would be distinct and intelligible; and people would cry out against it just as they do against any other senseless restriction upon productive industry. But the Examiner of Plays does nothing of the kind. He is gracious enough to allow everybody who chooses to write plays; it is only when they succeed in getting them accepted and are about to put them upon the stage that he pounces upon them. The consequence is, if, on the general average, the accepted plays may be assumed to be, the best of the infinite multitudes submitted to the judgment of managers—that the functions of the Examiner of Plays are exercised only in reference to those pieces which are in the least likely to be offensive or injurious to the public, while the nameless bundless of dialogue which are rejected by the scrupulous manager, and which, if immorality, sedition, irreligion, libel, or nonsense may be presumed to re-ide anywhere in the contemporary drama, must contain them all, are left to go scot free, and to be given out to the public, through other channels, by the wounded vanity and disappointed ambition of their authors! Of a truth there never yet was a bit of intrinsic tyranny that was not also a bit of eminent humbug."

THE HAYMARKET MEMORY.

The indignation we have been expressing was already expressed here in 1844, when Mr. Webster was forbidden to produce "Richelieu in Love" at the Haymarket Theatre. The hint of such despotism, it was said, might have been thought to be enough to set the country ablaze. "It is certainly not a question of politics. Whig and Tory, Protestant and Catholic and Puseyite, Celt and Saxon, must be presumed to think alike upon the existence of a secret tribunal, which operates, nobody knows how; which condemns, nobody knows why; which kills in the dark, which cuts off hope and justice at a single blow and consigns its victims to punishment without trial, hearing, or appeal. The apparition of this destroying minister, stealing in, muffled to the mouth, masked and velvet shod upon the stage in the broad daylight, while the gay and exulting comedians are at full play in their forward rehearsal—gliding through them to the dark corner where the prompter, ever assiduous, is intent upon the poet's scroll, which lies before him—then darkening like a sudden spread of noiseless wings over his prey as he clutches the devoted MS., and whispers in the ear of the affrighted man, 'Silence! it is condemned for ever!'—and then vanishing at the word into smoke, together with all the author's hopes and the author's meditated conquests—an apparition such as this is a thing to make one who looks theatre-ward for any earthly honours feel rather shudderingly when he is alone in his chamber with his own thoughts and unexecuted purposes; reminding him of the familiars of the Holy Office, of the Council of Ten, the Lion's Mouth, the Star Chamber, and the oubliette."

FREEDOM OF LITERATURE.

The closeness with which history has repeated itself may be illustrated by another passage: "The crowning absurdity of the matter is this, that, although the Examiner can forbid the enactment of a play upon the stage, he has no more power over its publication than the man in the moon. The consequence is that the moment the play is prohibited out it comes in unalterable type, with an inflammatory preface, which will stimulate the curiosity of the public ten thousand times more than its simple production at the theatre could have done under any circumstances, and by means of which the 'perilous stuff' it contains, if it contain any, becomes rapidly transmitted from hand to hand all over the kingdom, and hunted out, and pondered over with that zest and zeal which always characterise the popular longing after forbidden fruit. It follows, therefore, that the vigilant Examiner, not having the further power (which, for consistency sake, he ought to have) of preventing the printing as well as the acting of plays, never can exercise his prohibitory functions without inflicting upon public morals and commonsense tenfold the mischief his protective veto is intended to avert; and that the very best possible way to ensure the extensive circulation of sedition, treason or immorality is to put them into a play and get the sensor to condemn it wholesale. This Hibernian method of checking the diffusion of dramatic corruption bears a close resemblance to the fate of Mr. O'Callaghan's tragedy, the gentleman from Cork who went over to America to seek his fortune, and, having written a tragedy found that the nearest theatre was 4,000 miles off 'By the powers,' exclaimed Mr. O'Callaghan, 'my play had a fine long run before it was brought out at all!'" The long attack on and exposure of the Censorship from which these passages are taken, concluded by pointing out—it was done again the day before yesterday—that the matter is one that does not only affect the acting drama: "One word more upon the prohibitor. This is a question which affects the freedom of literature at large—not merely stage literature. If affects the rights of all English authors, when any author is thus struck down, without trial, without being allowed to defend himself, without being allowed to amend his error, if any had been proved against him, and, above all, without the right of appeal No man but an English dramatist can do thus treated in England. Well may the author of 'Richelieu' demand, 'Is it just or unjust to put any citizen out of the pale of the constitution and into the power of an irresponsible and arbitrary tribunal?—why should the drama be the only species of literature still marked with the brand of slavery?' We repeat, this is a question which concerns all men of letters, and we ask them, will they subject to the infliction of so flagrant an injustice?" All this in 1844! and in 1907 the same questions are being asked. Are we more likely to have them answered?

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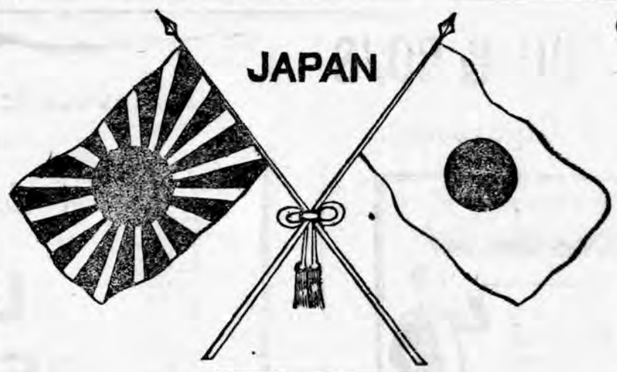

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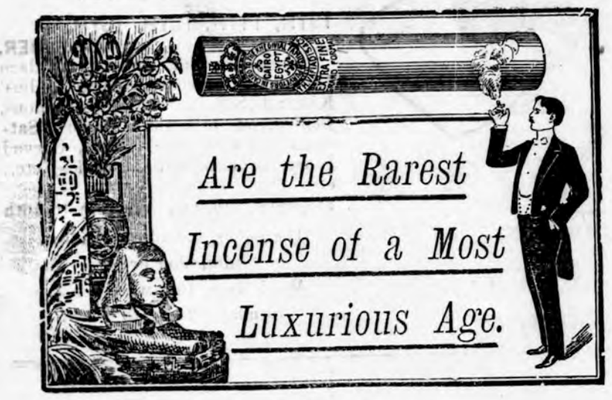

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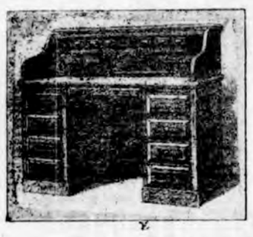

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